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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1872. NO. 202.

SECOND EDITION.

CINCINNATI CONVENTIONS

Liberal Republicans Hold Three Sessions.

The Organization Completed.

Senator Schurz Permanent Chairman

His Address to the Convention.

Squabble Over New York and California Delegations.

Warm Work on the Platform.

Unsuccessful Efforts to Proceed to Nominations.

ADJOURNMENT TILL TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CINCINNATI, May 2, 1872.

The Convention met this morning, appointed temporary committees and adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon. At that hour they reassembled and heard the reports of the committees.

Carl Schurz

Was made permanent Chairman and delivered a speech upon taking the Chair, which was received with great enthusiasm. The portion of it which attracted most attention, and was most warmly applauded, was that which indorsed fusion and harmony with the Democracy.

The Committee on Credentials

Reported against admitting certain persons from New York and California, and refusing a seat to Mrs. Laura Deforce Gordon, of California, although permitting her to have a seat on the platform, the same as the other ladies. Susan B. Anthony was present and took advantage of the onward tide of Vice Presidential humanity toward the stage to advance and take her own seat among the honored few upon the official dias. The inference was that the gentlemen were escorting the lady to her place.

Attempted Nominate.

The report of the Committee on Platform being delayed, an effort was made to have the Convention proceed with the nomination, but without success. The mover in this effort expressed the opinion that this Convention could just as well make a nomination and put a platform under him as to make a platform and put a nominee upon it.

Another Adjournment.

The Convention adjourned until half-past seven this evening, it being generally hoped that the platform would be ready for the consideration of that body at that time. The hour came, but the Committee on Resolutions did not make their appearance.

Naming of Candidates Suggested.

President Schurz stated that they were not ready, and suggested that it was undesirable that there should not go entirely to waste, candidates should be named and appropriate speeches in their favor should be shot off by their friends. The inclination to so spend the time did not appear to be very great.

The Inevitable Tariff Question.

The thoughts of the overshadowing intellects of the Convention appeared to turn in the direction of the tariff, and the feeling on that subject bubbled up and boiled over in various forms of expression.

Mr. Hudson, of Terre Haute, Indiana, tried to get in a resolution referring the whole question of revenue by customs back to the people. He failed to get it considered, as the Convention had previously agreed that all resolutions presented suggesting principles should be referred without debate to the Committee on Platform. As a test question he proposed a suspension of the rules to bring the matter before the body.

Startling Result.

The Convention was startled to see the motion prevail by a vote of two-thirds to one-third. Mr. Rhodes, of Cleveland, presented a resolution referring the question of tariff, as not a matter for executive interference, to the constituency in the various Congressional districts. Cassius M. Clay advised harmony, and with extraordinary talent for Oriental figures of speech, called the roll of States.

An Apple of Discord

Which would spread from Maine to California. Grosvenor, of Missouri, rushed about wildly during the debate, shaking his long unkempt locks like a Numidian lion. Judge Stanley Matthews made a fire-brand speech, extremely wild and injudicious, looked at from a Republican standpoint. He closed his distempered harangue by moving the Missouri revenue reform resolution as an amendment to Mr. Rhodes's resolution. On motion of Mr. Atkinson, of Boston, who argued the question briefly, coolly and dispassionately, the resolution and amendment were both laid upon the table. The discussion showed, however, that the free trade matter is a mine under the Convention which may fall to pieces at any moment. An adjournment was had soon after this discussion, no nominees having been named.

Conclusion of the Platform Committee.

It is privately reported that the Committee on Platform have reported a platform of Tariff back to the people, but preface the resolutions with a long recital of the evils resulting from taxation and high duties. The language is said to be ambiguous, and Col. McClure, of Pennsylvania, if it is not what is stated, will move to amend so as to refer it to the people for decision.

Ultimatum from Greeley.

A dispatch from Horace Greeley was received to-night, advising the withrawal of his name from the Convention if any effort is made to foist the question of free trade upon the body. He tells his friends not to be crowded out by Wells, but by the action of the Convention.

The Chances of Candidates

Remain about the same as yesterday, with the tide swelling strongly in favor of Trumbull. Frank Blair arrived to-night. He is said to be on the express invitation of Carl Schurz, to help fix up matters between Trumbull and Brown's friends. He is reported to be entirely in favor of the former as the nominee of the Convention.

by Associated Press.]

CINCINNATI, May 2, 1872.

The galleries were crowded at an early hour, but delegates came in so slowly that the temporary reader did not call the Convention to order till twenty minutes after the hour of meeting fixed by yesterday's adjournment. Delegates from Illinois and Missouri who were assigned to places of honor on Wednesday, to-day occupied places on the floor, desk boards being set up conspicuously to guide delegates to their respective seats, and to designate permanent location of each delegation during the session.

On account of the constant arrival of delegates and spectators creating a general stir and some confusion, intermingled with the buzz of voices, it was fully half-past ten o'clock before any actual business was undertaken, the presiding officer meanwhile leisurely surveying and watching for opportunities to call the body to order. The weather is very opportune, the showers of the past two days having laid the dust, purified the atmosphere, and from a decidedly cool temperature, to the take place of the oppressive heat so much complained of.

Ladies on the Rostrum

The first cheer of to-day was raised as two ladies rode their day down the aisle, and mounted the throng of delegates to the main rostrum, where they were politely welcomed and offered seats. These were the sole representatives of the better half of human kind in the official portion of the great assembly. They were Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Laura Deforce Gordon.

The Call to Order.

Just after calling the Convention to order, Judge Matthews, temporary President, suggested the necessity of extra order, in consequence of the absence of the assembly, and that each member rise and announce his name and State before addressing the chair—a suggestion more honored by mention in the breach than in the observance.

Appointment of Committees.

A delegate from Missouri moved the appointment of a Committee on Permanent Organization, to be composed by delegates, to consist of one from each State, to be designated by each delegation.

Pitts Henry Warren, of Iowa, proposed to amend that it should embrace one delegate from each of the Territories. On being put to vote the amendment was lost.

Mr. Cochrane, of New York, suggested that as any did not understand the amendment, delegates order desired a re-vote.

Judge Hoadley, of Ohio, said in the convention of '68, which laid the foundation of the Republican party, this proposition was put and the Territories were allowed representation.

Mr. Atkinson, of Massachusetts—I understand the action of Mr. Rhodes, of Iowa, to be that the Territories shall be represented in all the conventions?

The Chairman—That was the proposition.

A delegate—If the Territories are ignored on this occasion, we may expect them ignored on all occasions.

The Iowa amendment to the Missouri motion was then put and carried.

Mr. Goddard, of New York, moved the appointment of a committee to draft rules and regulations for the proceedings of the Convention, and that in the meantime the rules of the House of Representatives, as far as applicable, be the rules that shall govern the action of the Convention. Carried.

It was then moved by a delegate that all resolutions, propositions and everything relating to them, and principles and platform to be considered by this Convention, be referred without debate to the Committee on Resolutions.

Col. McClure, of Pennsylvania, moved that a committee of one from each State and Territory be appointed for the purpose of reporting resolutions for the action of this Convention.

Mr. Atkinson, of Massachusetts, moved to amend that resolution by making it read "two members from each State."

Mr. Sloan moved to lay the proposition on the table.

Mr. Cochrane—The success of that last motion would carry the main proposition with it. I suggest whether we are quite in a position now, in temporary organization, to adopt a resolution for a committee which should emanate from its permanent organization. I move therefore that it be laid on the table till the permanent organization be effected. Carried.

Mr. McClure moved that the Convention now appoint that committee.

Mr. Atkinson withdrew the orginal motion and suggested that the committee consist of one member from each State.

The Chair—The first includes and the second excludes Territories.

Judge Headley, of Ohio—Have not Territories as much interest in the General Government as any of the rest?

A delegate—One important step in the organization of this body has not been taken, and it is one which properly precedes the motion already made by Colonel Grosvenor. It is usual at this stage of the proceedings to raise a Committee on Credentials, to ascertain whether those having seats are fully authorized. I do not know that any contests are likely to arise, but it certainly would be proper in such cases to refer to such a committee any point in dispute. It is customary and proper that the constitution of this body be considered and determined before the Committee on Resolutions be selected.

The Chair—Probably the first regular step that should be taken is to identify the constituency in the Convention itself, by having a report from the various delegates who assembled in mass yesterday, of those who had been selected in the meantime to represent the mass delegates in Convention, and those to constitute the roll of the Convention.

Mr. Goddard—It is important that we should. [Loud laughter and cheers].

Mr. Hickman continued—I have been at Conventions of this kind before. I know just what the trouble is. I have passed through these ordeals, and I wish to say to you that promptness is essential to the attainment of great objects. Should you consider more you will be in doubt. To me here is better with lovers, not hacks, partialities nor prejudices. I am ready to vote for any man who will be able to accomplish the common ends we have in view. As I have been able to sit in Congress for twenty-four hours upon a bowl of soup, I think we can sit here till we can accomplish our ends. Let us have no adjournment.

The motion to adjourn was here renewed, and carried with loud cheering.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at three o'clock, Judge Matthews in the chair. The large hall was completely crowded with people, the immense large numbers of ladies lending interest to the scene by their presence in the galleries.

Permanent Organization.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was presented by Judge Spaulding of Ohio, the name of Senator Schurz as permanent President being received with hearty applause. The report was unanimously adopted as follows: Permanent President, Hon. Carl Schurz of Missouri. Vice Presidents—Alabama, ——; Arkansas, ——; Oregon, G. Underwood; California, W. M. Hockerty; Connecticut, Hon. David Clark; Delaware, none; Florida, none; Georgia, L. Mait; Illinois, John Wentworth; Indiana, George Julian; Iowa, J. A. Ronberg; Kansas, Hon. R. S. Crawford; Kentucky, Lalah Merriwether; Nebraska, Delassis; Maine, L. W. Perkins; Maryland, Henry D. Hollyday; Massachusetts, Hon. Henry Wilson; Michigan, O. P. Clark; Minnesota, Aaron Gordrick; Mississippi, Col. Cocke; Missouri, Josiah Forbes; Nevada, Hon. M. McCormick; New Hampshire, Hon. Lyon; New Hampshire, William H. Gove; New Jersey, Hon. Miller McKin; New York, Hon. Raine; North Carolina, H. H. Hether; Ohio, G. Follett; Oregon, J. W. Johnson; Pennsylvania, A. B. Lee; Rhode Island, Hon. Charles Sprague; Tennessee, Gilbert Moyers; Texas, E. Morgan Hamilton; Vermont, Hon. Lowell Spaulding; Virginia, George Rye; West Virginia, Ward H. Lamon; Wisconsin, W. H. Doe; District of Columbia, Joseph Bradley Varnum; Idaho, Miles Cronin; Territorial Secretaries—General, W. E. McLane, of Indiana; John N. Dawson, of Nebraska; D. J. Wright, of Maine; H. Rhodes, of Ohio.

Speech of Mr. Schurz.

Senator Schurz was conducted to the platform, his appearance there being greeted with hurraing, hand clappings and tumultuous and continuous cheers, numerous delegates rising from their seats and waving their hats. His reception was in the highest degree complimentary, being little less than an ovation. He was introduced to the Convention by Judge Mathews. He spoke as follows: Nobody can survey this vast enthusiastic assembly, gathered from all parts of the Republic, without an emotion of astonishment and hope, astonishment considering the spontaneous force of impulses which has brought it together, and hope considering the great purpose for which it has met. The Republican party may well congratulate itself on the fact that it has now assembled, side by side, all the circumstances from which it has sprung. We saw the American people just issued from a great and successful struggle, full of the pride of their national strength threatened with new evils and dangers of an insidious nature, and the spirit of liberty and humanity hot and ready to fire them. We saw lobbery and corruption stimulated to unusual audacity by the opportunities of a protected civil war invading the public, as well as almost all movements of the social body, and we saw a public conscience dozed and drugged in its judgment of public and private dishonesty. We saw the Government indulging in a spirit with regard of the laws of the land and resorting to daring assumptions of unconstitutional power; and we saw people submitting to all acquisitions of reckless laxity in transgressions threatening the very life of our free institutions. We saw these evils growing with tyrannical insolence thrust the hand of power through the vast machinery of public service into local and private affairs, and we saw the people almost indifferent to the encroachments upon their independence without protest or resistance. We saw men in the highest places of the Republic enthroned by mere personal following, by party patronage, thus stimulating the demoralization of our political life by their conspicuous example, and throned chiefs of political factions swaying the sceptre of honest civilians. We saw part of our common country, which had been convulsed by a disastrous rebellion, alone languishing in the impoverishing influence of civil war, and we saw the haughty spirit of power refusing to listen to the voice of justice astray, and were now suffering, by a policy of generous conciliation and the states manship of common sense. We observed this, and at the same time a reckless and greedy party spirit, in the name of a great organization crowned with laurels of glorious achievements, striving to palliate, to justify these wrongs and even to stifle the moral sense of the people, and to drive them by a tyrannical party discipline not only to submit to these evils, but to the present danger that the political power of the country might be preserved in the hands of those who possessed it. He who calmly and impartially surveyed this spectacle could not fail to be deeply alarmed, not at the wrongs that had been and were being perpetrated, but at the subjugation of popular spirit that could submit to against them. The question might well have been asked, has the American people become so careless and indifferent to their interests, to their national harmony, to the purity of their political life, to the integrity of their institutions, to the very principles on which now confronts us, and the insidious action that the great question is almost entirely a thing of disappointed and greedy politicians will fall harms as at our feet, for we shall have demonstrated by our action that we were guided by the purest and most patriotic of motives. And this can be done. It is no despair as to our success that has brought into which the Committee on Credentials and the Convention have fallen. The members of the committee beg leave to state to the Convention that only one person appeared before them with regard to the delegation from California, and I have seen that gentleman, Mr. Rosherry, since action was taken by the committee, and he says that he made the statement merely upon hearsay that the gentlemen whose names had been presented to the Convention as a delegation from California were good residents. I have his authority for saying that he made that statement upon hearsay, and we have the fact that Mr. Nickerson, who intends to stump the State in favor of our ticket. We have an assurance, not denied by anybody, that he is to-day a citizen and voter of California. I therefore move that R. R. Nickerson be acknowledged a member of this Convention. Carried.

Evening Session Moved.

A delegate suggested that when the Convention adjourn it adjourn to meet at 7:30 in the evening.

A delegate from Indiana—I move that we adjourn after we nominate for President and Vice President.

Chairman—The Committee on Resolutions will not be ready to report for some time yet. A motion to adjourn to give them time is debatable.

A delegate from Kentucky presented the following:

Resolved, That the franking privilege is an unqualified abuse and ought to be abolished.

Referred, under the rules.

The motion on adjournment was put and carried.

A delegate from California—Apply to D. Willis, Blacksmith for Pool Tables, Rollers, Cues, &c., that understands his business as a steady job and good wages. Address AKRON HOME COMPANY, Akron, Ohio.

Col. McClure submitted the following: Resolved, That the Convention will not proceed to ballot for candidates till the declaration of principles shall be adopted. Carried.

A delegate from Kansas submitted the following: That the sentiment of this Convention is in favor of the one term principle. Referred.

A delegate in the back part of the hall offered a string of resolutions in favor of general amnesty, universal suffrage, resumption of specie payments, reform of internal revenue and tariff law, revision of taxation, &c., which resolutions be moved should be adopted as the platform of the Convention.

Chairman—Under the rules just adopted by this Convention these resolutions will be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

The Convention adjourned to meet at 7:30 to-night.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The Convention came together promptly at 7:30 o'clock, the attendance being greater than in the afternoon. Every available foot of space was occupied, there being about two thousand ladies present. Promptly at the appointed hour Senator Schurz called the Convention to order, saying that the Committee on Resolutions would be able to report the result of their labors to-night. In consequence of a large number of papers being sent before them, he suggested that the time for the reading of these speeches be limited to five minutes. The Committee on Resolutions had requested the Convention to adjourn till 9 o'clock. The adjournment be until seven o'clock Friday.

Mr. Cochrane, New York, moved to proceed with the presidential nominations, and that there be no nomination to be allowed ten minutes for speech. The motion was put and decided in the affirmative by a close vote.

Resolutions Offered.

A New York delegate offered a resolution in favor of equal political rights for men and women.

Another offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing that a delegate from each State be elected to act on the National Executive Committee.

Mr. Hudson, of Indiana, offered the platform of principles embracing revenue reform, civil service reform, universal and unqualified amnesty, resistance to centralization of power, reservation of public lands for actual settlement only, rigid economy and retrenchment in expenditures and reduction of taxation, individual and State self-government, protection of citizens in their rights under all circumstances. Referred.

Horace Greeley, of New York, offered a resolution authorizing State delegations to form committees. Adopted.

A delegate from Indiana offered a resolution pledging the Convention not to adjourn sine die without making nominations. Not adopted.

Mr. Woodhouse, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that it is inexpedient to nominate a candidate for President who is afflicted with a large crook of hair. Laid on the table.

Mr. Rhodes, Cleveland, O., offered the following resolution, which was received with cheers and referred to the Committee on Resolutions: Whereas, the President of the United States has shown himself not a mere legislative officer of the government, enforcing not making laws; and whereas, Hon. Thomas Johnston, Apollo Armstrong county, Pa.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY DESIRABLE

Building Lots, 2 x100 feet each, fronting on a 40 foot street, and running back to an alley, situate in Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, on the north side of Fifteenth street, Seventeenth ward, all of which will be sold low if applied for soon. Call on or address Wm. Eichbaum, No. 164 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE STOCK,

Fixtures and Lease of the well known Pittsburgh Grocery and Liquor Business lately conducted by William Kelly & Co., and "Kelly's Corner," situate at Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Apply to or address ROBERT GRAHAM, Esq., Attorney and Administrator of Estate of Wm. Miller, deceased, 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN,

Two Second-hand Portable Engines and Boilers, 8 and 10 horse power, both in good order. Apply to or address Wm. Eichbaum, No. 164 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE STOCK,

Fixtures and Lease of the Saloon and Restaurant, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, together with a lot of manufactured whiskies, such as Old Rye, Bourbon, Wheat, Malt, Machine, Cutting Boxes, Bee Hives, Bed R stains, &c. Will sell the Machinery and Tools in the Cooper Shop Building, or will sell both or will exchange for other property. The Cooper Shop will be rented to any cooper who is now engaged in other business and cannot give this my attention. For terms and particulars call at the Works, or address one at Allegheny city, Pa. T. L. BIRCH.

FOR SALE—ROLLING MILL AND NAIL

FACTORY.—To sell a Joint Stock Account. This property is known as the COLUMBIA ROLLING MILL, is situated immediately opposite the Pan Handle Depot, Wheeling, W. Va., has been in operation for 340 feet, and extends back 580 feet. Has a Rolling Mill, Cut Nail Factory, Machine Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Store House, Office, &c., &c. Capacity 150 kegs per day.

The Mill was entirely rebuilt a few years ago. It contains two trains of 18 inch rolls, two trains of 12 inch Puddling Furnaces, and has a capacity of 100 tons of Bar Iron per day and 1,000 kegs Nails.

The location is one of the very best in the country for the manufacture of Iron and Nails, being in the centre of a district from Mill being unsurpassed.

For terms and other particulars apply to J. M. MAYS, No. 28 South Second street, Pittsburgh, Pa. M'W

DIVIDENDS.

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT on the capital stock of the Bank, payable on demand, free of Government or United States tax, to stockholders or their legal representatives entitled thereto. By order of the Board.

GEO. R. DUNCAN, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1872.

NOTICES.

NOTICE—WESTERN DIVISION PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting for the election of officers of the Association held at the St. Charles Hotel, on SATURDAY, May 4th, 1872, at 10 A. M. The object of the meeting is for the purpose of making arrangements to attend the Annual Reunion at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Mt. Joy, Pa., on the 9th inst. A full attendance is requested. By order of the

CHAIRMAN.

ELECTION NOTICES.

OFFICE MONONGAHELA WATER CO.—The Stockholders are invited to meet at the Company's Office, 124 Diamond street, East Birmingham, to elect a President and Managers for the ensuing year, on MONDAY, May 27th, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.

F. MOYE, Secretary.

EAST BIRMINGHAM, April 22, 1872.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CLERK OF COURTS—

JOSEPH R. ONLEY,

ALLEGHENY.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention, which meets May 28.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER—

JOHN ESPY,

OF UPPER ST. CLAIR.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR COUNTY RECORDER—

R. J. RICHARDSON,

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—

JOHN GILFILLAN,

UPPER ST. CLAIR.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR SHERIFF—

RICHARD H. FIFE,

OF SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR RECORDER—

JOHN F. HUNTER,

Late 155th Regiment P. V., subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR SHERIFF—

JOHN A. WATSON,

OF ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP, Fourth Precinct,

Late Private Co. D, 79th Regiment, P. V., will be a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

SALE OF FINE PAINTINGS—

The Collection of Paintings

On Exhibition at the Pittsburgh Art Gallery will be exposed at Public Sale on SATURDAY NIGHT,

A. McILWAINE, Esq., Auctioneer.

Admission free.

MERCY HOSPITAL FREE CLINICS, 9 A. M.,

Commencing MAY 1st.

Monday—General Medical.
Tuesday—Diseases of Women and Children.
Wednesday—Surgical.
Thursday—General Medical.
Friday—Diseases of Women and Children.
Saturday—Surgical.

WILLOW BASKETS—THE FINEST

assortment in Market and Lunch Baskets in the city; also Clothes and Traveling Baskets received and for sale by JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

NEW BURLINGTON HERRING—10

bbls fresh Smoked Burlington Herring, the first of the season, just received and for sale by the dozen or box by JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

FOR RENT—

Warehouse, 271 Liberty Street,

Now occupied by Wm. M. Gormley, Esq. Inquire of

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & CO.,

Ipt 231 LIBERTY STREET.

WANTED.

WANTED—GIRL—TO DO GENERAL Housework for a small family. Apply at 97 Robeta street; none need apply.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country. Also wanting Farm work, Gardening, Driving, &c. Employment Office, No. 84 Sixth st.

WANTED—LABORER—A GOOD LABORER to attend Planers. Wages $2 50 per day. Inquire of SAMUEL GUMMINS, Homestead.

WANTED—EVERYBODY — ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Decatable, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—COAL MINERS—20 COAL Miners can find employment; good wages; work running. Inquire of P. L. GRIM, New Galilee, Beaver county, Pa.

WANTED—MORTGAGES — SEVERAL first-class Mortgages. Principals only need apply. Call at or address Penn National Life Insurance Co. Office 106 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—ENGINE AND BOILER—One good second-hand Portable Engine and Boiler of about 8 horse power. Add ess "Purchaser," this office, stating where it is and cash price.

WANTED—MINERS—50 ORE AND Coal Miners immediately, at Sligo Furnace, Clarion county, Pa. Apply to D. WILLIS, Mining Engineer, 79 Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa.

WANTED—BLACKSMITH — IMMEDIately—Blacksmith for Frog Bolsters. To one that understands his business a steady job and good wages. Address AKRON HAME COMPANY, Akron, Ohio.

WANTED—ROOMS — NEAR OR ON the Park in Allegheny, or one to three miles in the country. High Allegheny, with or without board. If in the country, breakfast, supper and stable room for a horse. A. B. OCTAVIUS, Central Hotel, city.

WANTED—PARTNER — ACTIVE OR silent—with ten thousand dollars to buy half interest in a high y profitable and first-class retail mercantile business, established seven years, doing last year sixty thousand dollars. Address BOX O, Pittsburgh Commercial Office.

WANTED—SOLICITORS—A GENTLEMAN of education, good address and business habits to solicit orders for the Dore Gallery, a collection of the most e pieces of Gustavo Dore, the great French artist. Also, a practical treatise on Bees, by a practical work on China, illustrated at a cost of $70,000. Other books 9 to 11 A. M. and J. F. FOSTER & CO., 68 Fifth avenue.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—FOR RENT, A FURnished front Room, second story, with Board. Inquire at 134 Second avenue.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—A limited number of shares can be had in the stock of the Boring Iron and Steel Works in the country. Address Iron and Steel, at this office.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Of leather and rubber, cheaper than any other Belting and Hose, as low as any other House, and warranted. HARTLEY, SPEER & CO., 58 Second and 57 Front streets.

FOR SALE—GOLDEN WEDDING AND Family Circle Whisky, free or in bond; all sizes to suit the trade. Fairly barrel above by Governor and state's Proof. Also, Brandies and Wines. JOSEPH FINCH & CO., 189 First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—DOBSON'S IMPROVED Cotton Press, capable of pressing from 1,000 to 1,200 bales per day. Inquire at 140 Liberty street. Price $110. M. B. COCHRAN, 143 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A FIRST-CLASS Drug and Prescription Store, doing a good business, with a fine location. Apply at the store for information to CHAS. Abel & CO., 172 Wylie avenue.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand. HARTLEY, SPEER & CO., Manufacturers' Agents, 58 and 57 Front st. and 56 and 57 Second st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—TWO SLIDE VALVE ENgines, 8 inch cylinder, 10 inch stroke; also, 1 Steamboat Whistle, 3 inch bell; also, 1 Steamboat Governor. All in good order. Apply to Monongahela Navigation Company, Wm's Middlesex, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE MANUFACTURING Site in Twelfth ward. Size 264 by 120 feet, fronting on Railroad and Canal. Has a good Frame Smallman street and O'Hara alley. Inquire on premises, or of CUTHBRIDGE, Fort Pitt Glass Works, Washington street.

FOR SALE—50,000 POUNDS S. C. Hams, 30,000 pounds S. C. Shoulders, 50,000 pounds Sides, 1,000 bbls Mess Pork, 1,000 bbls Prime Pork, Ribbed and Clear Sides, all fresh from smoke house, and for sale by REESE OWENS, 21 Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—POTTERY—STONEWARE Pottery, situated on Pittsburgh, Virginia & Railroad, forty miles east of Pittsburgh, doing a good business. Will be sold cheap for cash. Also, one-half spoke of the Works within two weeks. A satisfactory reason given for selling. Address THOMAS JOHNSTON, Apollo, Armstrong county, Pa.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY DESIRABLE Building Lots, 2 x100 feet each, fronting on a 40 foot street, and running back to an alley, situate in Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, on the north side of Fifteenth street, Seventeenth ward, all of which will be sold low if applied for soon. Call on or address Wm. Eichbaum, No. 164 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE STOCK, Fixtures and Lease of the well known Pittsburgh Grocery and Liquor Business lately conducted by William Kelly & Co., and "Kelly's Corner," situate at Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Apply to or address ROBERT GRAHAM, Esq., Attorney and Administrator of Estate of Wm. Miller, deceased, 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, Two Second-hand Portable Engines and Boilers, 8 and 10 horse power, both in good order. Apply to or address Wm. Eichbaum, No. 164 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE STOCK, Fixtures and Lease of the Saloon and Restaurant, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, together with a lot of manufactured whiskies, such as Old Rye, Bourbon, Wheat, Malt, Machine, Cutting Boxes, Bee Hives, Bed R stains, &c. Will sell the Machinery and Tools in the Cooper Shop Building, or will sell both or will exchange for other property. The Cooper Shop will be rented to any cooper who is now engaged in other business and cannot give this my attention. For terms and particulars call at the Works, or address one at Allegheny city, Pa. T. L. BIRCH.

FOR SALE—ROLLING MILL AND NAIL FACTORY.—To sell a Joint Stock Account. This property is known as the COLUMBIA ROLLING MILL, is situated immediately opposite the Pan Handle Depot, Wheeling, W. Va., has been in operation for 340 feet, and extends back 580 feet. Has a Rolling Mill, Cut Nail Factory, Machine Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Store House, Office, &c., &c. Capacity 150 kegs per day.

The Mill was entirely rebuilt a few years ago. It contains two trains of 18 inch rolls, two trains of 12 inch Puddling Furnaces, and has a capacity of 100 tons of Bar Iron per day and 1,000 kegs Nails.

The location is one of the very best in the country for the manufacture of Iron and Nails, being in the centre of a district from Mill being unsurpassed.

For terms and other particulars apply to J. M. MAYS, No. 28 South Second street, Pittsburgh, Pa. M'W

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT Room, suitable for two Gentlemen. Inquire at 33 Ninth street.

FOR RENT—TWO ROOMS ON SECOND Floor, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge. Good business location. tf

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM—SECOND Story Front, on Forty-fourth st eet, suitable for a Sleeping Room. Inquire at City Engineer's Office.

FOR RENT—ON THIRD FLOOR, TWO Rooms suitable for Offices or Sleeping. Apply at No. 87 and M. Insurance Co.'s Building. No. 87 Wood street. Inquire at No. 87 Wood street.

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A DWELLING House of 5 Rooms, Attic and good dry Cellar, on Center avenue, is for rent. House is in good order, Rent reasonable. Will sell Hall and Parlor Carpets. Brussels, as good as new, if desired. Address Box M, this office, or call at 1 Center avenue.

169. FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—That large, substantial Four-story Brick Warehouse, No. 169 Second avenue; convenient to the Connellsville Railroad, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to ATTERBURY & CO., Corner 2d and Tenth streets, Birmingham.

FOR RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE Dwelling, No. 162 Sandusky street, Allegheny, containing Nine Rooms, Bath Room, Stationary Wash Stands, Marble Mantles, Hot and Cold Water, with all other modern improvements. Inquire of Frazier Brothers, 158 Pennsylvania avenue Ohio avenue, Allegheny

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,

in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business on Friday, April 19th, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$356,639 43
Overdrafts	106 45
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	300,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	182,500 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	5,000 00
Due from Approved Association in New York City	70,334 28
Due from other National Banks	1,099 32
Due from other Bankers and Bankers	3,101 05
Due from Commissioner of Internal Revenue	1,000 00
Current Expenses	6,523 14
Checks and other Cash Items, (including Stamps)	6,138 07
Cash Items	4,591 00
Bills of other National Banks	411 77
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	1,473 99
Specie, 9 x 2 Coin	54,406 00
Legal Tender Notes	
	$1,000,460 79

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Surplus Fund	58,340 71
Profit and Loss	21,123 11
National Bank circulation outstanding	264,750 00
Individual Deposits	460 00
Dividends Unpaid	346,846 79
Individual Deposits	7,000 00
Due to other Banks and Bankers	2,000 00
	$1,000,460 79

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, S. D. Herron, Jr., Cashier of the Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. D. HERRON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24 day of May, 1872.

HENDERSON E. DAVIS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

D. H. TOOMY,
JAMES M. BAILEY,
W. W. McGREGOR,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK,

at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, April 19th, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,077,793 48
Overdrafts	2,517 15
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	514,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	3,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	31,317 42
Due from other National Banks	19,515 62
Due from other Banks and Bankers	25,940 35
Banking House	37,500 00
Current Expenses	1,316 13
Taxes Paid	1,391 66
Exchanges for Clearing House	501 60
Bills of other National Banks	6,919 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	1,178 13
Specie, viz: coin	35 00
Legal Tender Notes	32,000 00
	$1,835,092 76

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 800,000 00
Surplus Fund	146,142 75
Interest and Exchange	46,035 28
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	450,000 00
State Bank Circulation Outstanding	8,263 00
Dividends Unpaid	1,079 75
Individual Deposits, $826,410 90	
Demand Certificates, 5,450 19	
Due Banks and Bankers, 1,230 01	383,100 10
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	372 08
	$1,835,092 76

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, R. K. Wilson, Cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, at Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. K. WILSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24 day of May, 1872.

HENDERSON E. DAVIS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

JOSEPH DILWORTH,
WILLIAM S. BISSELL,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK,

Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at close of business, April 19th, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1872.

THE report of a rupture between this country and Spain on account of the resolution of the House of Representatives demanding the unconditional release of Dr. HOWARD, possesses the spice of interest, to say the least. The case is a simple one. Dr. HOWARD, a citizen of the United States, is a prisoner condemned by Spanish authority to a barbarous punishment for no actual crime, and the House of Representatives, by resolution, has demanded his instant and unconditional release, and required the President to exercise his authority on presenting the demand. When Minister SICKLES reaches Madrid, it is said, if the demand is not complied with, he will demand his passports and leave, and it is expected that the Spanish Minister in Washington will do likewise. This is speculation with a grain of possibility,—the probability being that Spain will comply with the demand and release Dr. HOWARD.

THE recent attempt of Generals BARNUM, KILPATRICK, and one or two other ex-army officers, to decry the late defenders of the country into the support of a political cabal inimical to the administration, has met with the rebuff it deserved. The circular in question, published some days ago in the *Tribune*, has called out from the members of the "Grand Army of the Republic" a reply, in which, while stating that they do not dispute the right of any member of that body to the dissemination of his principles by circular or otherwise outside of the organization, they protest in the most emphatic manner against the use of its name in the interest of any political party, and that they "deprecate and repel all such impertinent assumptions of leadership and attempts at electioneering within the bounds of the association, in the interest of any party whatever." It is quite clear that the boys in blue have very little sympathy with the sore-heads, and it is probable that the sullen squad by this time heartily wish they had let their comrades alone.

GENERAL NEGLEY has very wisely asked leave to withdraw the little bill which he presented with such admirable assurance a few days ago, calling upon the Government to pay a hundred million of dollars or so to certain railroad companies by way of compensating them at "current rates" of passenger travel for transporting our soldiers during the war in box and cattle cars, where they were crammed and packed like beasts. He did not like the storm which he saw brewing over the conspiracy to which he had lent himself; and he conveniently "explained" that he merely introduced the bill at the request of "a friend," and "had no idea of its real character." Well. Giving Gen. NEGLEY the full benefit of his explanation, what is to be thought of the fitness for public representative office of a Congressman who undertakes, at the request of "a friend," to father any measure without examining its provisions and becoming acquainted with its character? The constituents of Gen. NEGLEY will doubtless be glad to learn that he had no interested motive in the matter, although the alternative must necessarily be a profound contempt for his understanding.

OUR cable dispatches report the receipt in London of a telegram from Bombay announcing the safety of the long lost English traveler, Dr. LIVINGSTONE. The details of the report are, however, somewhat meager and inconclusive. Beyond the fact that the English expedition to Zanzibar had returned to Bombay from that place, with the intelligence that LIVINGSTONE was safe with the Americans, one of whom was the *Herald* correspondent, STANLEY, no information is given concerning the present whereabouts of the party. However, as Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S son is a member of the English expedition, it is hardly probable that his intense anxiety to learn the fate of his father would be satisfied with less than positive knowledge; and if there is added to this fact the expressed determination of the remaining members of the party not to return without evidence of either his life or his death, it may be set down as pretty certain that the great explorer is safe, as reported. This shows the soundness of the judgment of his intimate friend Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, lately deceased, who firmly believed Dr. LIVINGSTONE to be living, as also the correctness of the views of the venerable Dr. MOFFATT, father-in-law of the explorer, who but recently in a public lecture expressed himself confident of his son's safety.

A LEADING opposition journal vehemently protests against what it calls "the calumnies of politics," to which, as the canvass approaches, resort is being had. It complains that Judge DAVIS is charged in one breath with being a close-fisted miser, and in the next with pouring out his money like water to forward his ambition, while GRATZ BROWN is made a common loafer and drunkard, and TRUMBULL and ADAMS are cold-blooded, inconsistent, selfish, mean and very bad men. We agree with our contemporary in deprecating this sort of political warfare. To pelt a man with epithets does not necessarily prove anything beyond the fact that some people like to throw mud. But it should be remembered that the Republican press has spoken nothing of the Cincinnati cabal at all comparable for venom and bitterness with the wholesale malignities indulged in by the opposition press against President GRANT and the adherents of the Administration generally, prolonged through months and years. It is to be hoped that the coming canvass may be conducted on both sides with decency, dignity and decorum; but the Democratic party has certainly no right to complain of the severity of the language thus far employed with regard to its Liberal Republican friends. Let none but legitimate weapons be henceforth employed, and to this end we trust our contemporary will at once instruct its confreres to put up their poisoned daggers.

REMARKING on the excessive hours of labor in a large manufactory in Berlin, where the operatives work from five o'clock in the morning to seven in the evening, with but an hour's intermission during the day, the New York *Express* asks the question: "What would the mechanics and day-laborers of America say or do if they had to work like the Germans?" What, indeed? And what does the *Express* think they would say or do, should that kind of competition which it and other free trade journals are so anxious the country should accept, result in reducing the wages paid to skilled labor here to the following standard, which is that of the average daily wages paid to mechanics in the countries named?

Austria	$1 00	Sicily	30
Belgium	60	Portugal	40
France	1 10	Prussia	75
Denmark	60	Russia	75
Italy	40	Sweden	60
Netherlands	75	Switzerland	60
Norway	60		

How would the mechanics of this country like to work at rates ranging from thirty cents to a dollar and ten cents a day? And what does the *Express* think our vast army of operatives, now so profitably employed, will be likely to say and do respecting the free trade movement at Cincinnati, whose tendency, by giving foreigners unrestricted access to our markets, must necessarily be to reduce the wages of workingmen to something like that of the European standard given above?

THE bill removing duties from tea and coffee is a law to take effect July 1st. This will prove a great boon to the mass of the people, the credit of which is due the advocates of Protection. The free traders and revenue reformers wanted the removal of duties from iron, metals and manufactured articles generally, whereby millions of capital would have been prostrated and thousands of laborers thrown out of employment. The difference is just the distinction between the American policy, to which the Republican party stands committed, and the foreign policy of its opponents. The effect of the removal of duties will be immediate. It will require time to bring trade into the new channel, and it will be some months before the effect of the removal of duties will be realized in cheaper prices. It will come, however; but the reform will not be permanent unless the people guard well the advantage that has been achieved. For, strange as may appear, and inconsistent as it really is, the free traders and revenue reformers, did they possess the power, would to-morrow restore the duty on tea and coffee and remove it from metals and numberless articles made at home, and which it is their policy to import from abroad. Free tea and coffee means Protection to American manufactures. A great victory has been won, but if the fruits are to be enjoyed there must be constant vigilance.

SOME time ago we copied from the Louisville *Courier-Journal* a statement of its Washington correspondent concerning the aggregate value of the President's property, which he placed at a very much lower figure than it was popularly supposed to amount to. It appears that the correspondent has been severely taken to task for his statements in the matter. Indeed, he himself says that he has, and adds that the comments of the Democratic press on the subject have been "indecorous, unfair, and should be condemned." He now gives facts and figures to sustain his original statement, which, he says, were obtained from unquestionable authority, and can be verified at any time, should the necessity for doing so arise. The total value of the property, real and personal (including the interests of the Dents in the St. Louis tract), is $239,470. The income on the productive property is some $6,000 a year, and the taxes on the unproductive property about fifteen hundred dollars. The valuation includes his houses at Philadelphia, Long Branch and Washington. The correspondent states that he is satisfied the President does not own a dollar for which he cannot account legitimately; and that, since perhaps more than any other of his class at the capital he has criticised the President's official acts and administration, he considers it all the more obligatory upon himself to tell the truth with respect to these personal matters. It is to be hoped Democratic journals generally will make a note of it.

PRINCIPLES VS. PERSONS.

Whether to his surprise or in accordance with his expectations, Mr. Senator SCHURZ found himself the hero of the occasion at Cincinnati. In the freshness of its exuberant enthusiasm, the Convention seemed determined in the very beginning of its sessions to compel him to be its spokesman; a part which the Senator judiciously declined to accept, for the good reason assigned that the gathering "meant business," and for the equally valid reason not spoken, that at the actual stage of the Convention's proceedings it might be impossible for him to speak even for a few minutes without saying somewhat tending to subsequent embarrassment and confusion. While the call for SCHURZ was no doubt in part the result of the admiration so generally excited by the Senator's recent rhetorical displays and of the prevalent curiosity merely to hear him, another cause certainly had much to do with the call. It was only one of several indications of the hopes which the men of the Convention are building upon the German element in their warfare against the Administration. The mere fact that Mr. SCHURZ is unquestionably the father of the Liberal movement would hardly have called forth so early and demonstrative a recognition from its supporters but for the importance attached to the national following which he is supposed to have at his back. Upon the Germans, as the friends of national reform, they are relying for the same kind and measure of co-operation which proved so effectual a few months ago in overthrowing the Tammany Ring in New York. In connection with that local movement a German National Reform Association was organized, which efforts were made to extend over the whole country, and to render effective as a political agency in the next Presidential campaign. But upon the whole the champions of the association seem to have found their undertaking difficult and discouraging. They had no positive ideas or principles to present which German Republicans have not always held and cherished. It is, however, true that for the purpose of promoting this so-called reform movement, and of inducing the German element to regard it kindly as affording an opportunity for them to perform on a large scale the creditable part which their nationality performed in the metropolis, the alleged corruptions and shortcomings of the Administration have been very assiduously and systematically proclaimed. Mr. SCHURZ'S speeches made in the Senate on the French arms question, and his speeches made there and elsewhere on the sins of the Washington Government, have been extensively read, and the tone of the German Republican press leaves no doubt that those invectives have produced a very considerable impression. Recently the anti-GRANT feeling among the Germans has become so manifest that a German Republican paper of this city, the *Freiheits Freund*, does not hesitate to say that the German element in overwhelming majority has declared against the President's renomination. The Illinois *Staats Zeitung* also, the most prominent and influential German Republican paper in the West, and an earnest defender of General GRANT against the attacks of his enemies, now hints that he may be wise for the Philadelphia Convention to nominate some other candidate. Asserting that the certainty of GRANT'S nomination is the assumption on which the whole Cincinnati movement rests, and denying that the event is at all settled, it affirms that if some other approved Republican should receive the nomination, it would not be too much to declare that fully three-fourths, or more probably nine-tenths, of those German Republican papers which favor the Liberal movement would resume their places in the regular Republican ranks, being forced to do so, if otherwise reluctant, by the public opinion of their readers.

Mere personal hostility to the head of the Government, the result of elaborate and persevering misrepresentation, is certainly a very narrow and mean foundation on which to build a great national party. And the enterprise with so ill-omened a basement is not rendered more dignified or imposing by its proposed coalition with the unhappy remnant of that old political party the secret of whose former successes was the negation of a moral sense, and whose ignoble doings in its latter years the whole country longs to forget but is forced to remember. Of the degradation and impolicy of the alliance the Germans are as sensible as any other element of the population, and we know nothing which leads us to believe that German Republicans will in any considerable numbers refuse to consider the party as greater and higher than any individual.

EMILIO CASTELLAR, the distinguished Spanish Republican leader and orator, writes from Madrid to the New York *Tribune*, by which journal he has been engaged as a special correspondent, the first of a proposed series of letters concerning the actual condition of affairs in Spain. His statement of the nature of the single now being waged in that country is unusually interesting. He declares that the present uprising springs solely from the systematic policy of electoral violence and falsification pursued by the government. The people, he states, are cheated out of their proper representation in the Cortes by threats, prosecutions, arrests, imprisonments, intimidation of voters, and other practices, in contempt of all law and disregard of all right; while, as if these outrages were not enough, the official returns are often falsified and made to conform to the election of the beaten ministerial candidates. It is against this state of affairs, he says, and against the dynasty which maintains itself by resort to such measures, that the present revolution is aimed. With regard to the criticisms made respecting the coalition between the Radicals and the reactionary Bourbons, he states that they are all united in the sentiment of national independence, and that they all hold to the formula of the government of Spain by Spaniards; and he cites it as a cheering evidence of the progress of religious liberty, that believers in the inquisition, and other sustainers of ancient intolerance, at the late elections voted for candidates to the Cortes who, according to their ideas, ought to be burned at the stake. This, he claims, is of itself a moral revolution. The letter throws much light upon the attitudes and aims of parties in that country; and, when supplemented by those which are to follow it, will probably give Americans a considerably better understanding of Spanish politics, and of the nature of the contest now being waged, than they could obtain from any other source.

ONE of shallowest pretenses upon which some of the Liberals ground their movement, is the assertion that it was the only way open to necessary reforms. They allege that within the Republican party the authority of discipline was so arrogant and stringent that neither remonstrance nor warning was heeded. If their representation is correct, it is certainly pretty good evidence of the hold which the Republican party has upon the people. It is absurd to say that the possession of power in the hands of the Administration enables it to despise or disregard popular discontent. The truth is, that so far as popularity is concerned, the President is placed at a disadvantage by the patronage at his command. Every office he gives away, every favor he bestows may make him twenty or fifty enemies for one supporter. In any case, the people in office and their friends form a very meager minority in comparison with the great mass of those who are under no obligation to power and who may have chances, if not hopes, of advantage from a change of administration. When a President is once condemned and sentenced to retirement by the people, it is vain for him to attempt to alter his doom by an appeal to his officeholders, or to expectants of preferment. Such appeals have been made before now, and the result has proved how futile is any such interested support. As consistent Republican reformers, the Liberals, by agitation within the party, had before them every opportunity that they could desire, by appeals to the people, of effecting the good ends at which they profess to aim.

HERE is a "Liberal" item which we find in a Cincinnati dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*: "The thieves are garnering sheaves of watches and greenbacks. The gentlemen who get over hotel strangers were quite numerous last night. General William B. Thomas had a hundred dollars stolen from his room, and Mr. J. H. T. Jackson, also a Philadelphia delegate, awoke this morning to find himself minus his watch and pocket-book."

THE New York *Tribune* says that the tariff has had no more to do with the fluctuations in the price of anthracite coal during the last ten years "than a white-faced ox looking over a fence into a forty-acre bean-field has on the growth of the beans." This would be a good plank for the Reformers at Cincinnati to put into their platform. As a statement it possesses the air of novelty, and as a sentiment it is entirely correct.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Ulster county, New York, is darkened with the flight of myriads of pigeons, which fill her forests. Hunters have followed the flocks from Indiana and Michigan, through Ohio and Pennsylvania to their present resting place, where they are slain by the car load.

Since the introduction of coal oil refineries along the Schuylkill and Delaware, the original fine flavor of the shad caught in those rivers has been materially injured, partaking strongly of the unpalatable taste of kerosene.

The culture of rice is attracting the attention of agriculturists in California. The valleys of San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers are said to contain extensive swamp lands suitable for the culture, the climate also being favorable and the soil rich.

The Southern Methodist Episcopal Church has projected a university which, it is proposed, shall furnish for the South the same broad culture which Yale furnishes to the North. It is to begin with not less than half a million of dollars, and the charter will provide for the extension of the endowment to two million dollars.

Massachusetts has just passed a law by which conductors and station agents of railways may be invested with the authority of the State as special constables, with full power to make arrests, without a warrant, of all disorderly persons on the trains or at the stations. All who have suffered annoyance in railway travel from the brutal conduct of vulgar and possibly half drunken passengers will at once see the excellence of this plan.

It is said that, of sixty beeves slaughtered daily in Matamoras, three-fourths are stolen from Texas. It costs the Texan cattle raisers nearly $350,000 a year to feed that one Mexican town. Besides this, it is estimated from very good data that Matamoras exports and sells the hides of one hundred thousand Texas beeves annually that are killed for their hides alone by Mexican robbers. It is calculated that during the last seven years property amounting to upward of six millions of dollars has been stolen by these marauders.

The Pi-Ute Indians have killed their Medicine Man; the more he sung and danced and drummed, the more they had the measles, so they quietly shot him.

The convicts in the State Prison at Jackson are entertained twice a week by concerts and lectures. The cadets of the institution say they enjoy themselves better than anybody else in the State of Michigan.

The building which is to contain the world's exhibition in Vienna in 1873 is to consist of one long gallery eighty feet in width by about two thousand nine hundred and twenty-five in length, with twenty cross galleries each fifty-two feet wide and six hundred and fifty long. This peculiar structure is to be surmounted by an iron dome having a span of three hundred and thirty feet, or double that of St. Peter's at Rome. Five times as much space will be available as in the building at Paris.

The fish native to the Shenandoah river are said to be endeavoring to leave the stream, and great numbers are being caught. It is supposed the recently imported black bass are making it uncomfortable for them. Another argument against carpet-baggers.

We have referred to the rapid growth of the trade of Boston. Another evidence of the fact is, that while the exports of New York have fallen off over five millions during the first three months of the year, as compared with the corresponding figures of last year, those of Boston have increased nearly three and a half millions.

The Supreme Court of Kansas has decided that impressions not amounting to opinions, received from newspaper articles or rumor, do not disqualify a juror, and are not cause for challenge.

A plan for pensioning faithful school teachers after twenty years' service has been adopted by the Brooklyn Board of Education, and the Legislature has been asked for authority to put the plan in operation.

An Englishman has invented a bicycle by which he claims he can travel by land or water. He will very shortly make a trip from London to Paris, going by road from London to Dover, and from Dover to France by water. He will be accompanied by two steamers in case of accident.

The German Lutheran Synod of the United States is now in session in St. Louis. Some four hundred clergyman and nearly two hundred lay delegates, representing the German Lutheran churches in twenty-five of the States, together with the German Lutherans of Canada, are in attendance, and there is a very large number of German Lutherans in an unofficial capacity.

A Milwaukee inventor has contrived a machine, which, it is said, speaks several different languages. Somebody ought to get out an injunction against it. There is enough wagging of tongues, in the land, already.

PERSONAL.

The final performance of Nilsson in New York previous to her departure for Europe is made the subject of a dreadful amount of gush in the metropolitan journals. Even the placid *Tribune* says: "It seemed as if the thought of all the worship and devotion she had excited during the year was with her, and she was moved by a grateful impulse to reward her adorers once for all, without reserve. When the curtain fell for the last time a qtite unusual demonstration took place. The shower of bouquets was more than she could carry away. Four times she was called back to receive the clamorous farewells of the audience. When she appeared finally before the curtain, excited, flushed and moved by the evident sincerity and warmth of the greetings she had received perhaps for the last time, the house rose and cheered. It will be long before the picture of the Northern prima donna, as she stood last night behind the footlights, crowned with perfect success and that final grace which comes from deep feeling, will fade from the memory of those who were there." The musical vixen is now far out on her way across the sea, so there is some hope that the writer of the above may ultimately recover.

It seems that the Whitehouse-Cheney controversy is not yet ended. It is understood that Bishop Whitehouse and Vicar General Judd are about to ask for an injunction to prevent the vestry of Christ Church from employing deposed clergymen.

A writer in the London *Standard* asserts that the celebrated old English soldier Lahrbush, of New York, is not one hundred and six years old. The writer makes him but eighty-seven years of age, and thinks we have all been sadly "taken in."

Two Mexican ladies of rank, at a recent ball at Santa Cruz, getting into a dispute in regard to the number of dances due each by a neutral lover, one of them, throwing her kid glove into the other's face, challenged her to mortal combat. The met the next morning. The challenged, having the choice of weapons, chose the short sword, and after a few passes her weapon passed completely through the white sword-arm of her antagonist, entirely disabling it. She was carried off the field in a swoon, and the other more fortunate fair married the *casus belli* two hours afterward.

Recent letters from Rome inform us that one of the most accomplished of the American artists established in that city, Mr. Haseltine, whom, though he was born in Philadelphia, is claimed for New York by his residence, his culture and his connections, has just received a handsome landscape commission from the King and Queen of Denmark.

Of the two colored cadets at West Point, Smith, the original bone of contention, stands tenth in his class, which is an appreciable gain, month by month; while young Napier, for whom a better feeling has been entertained, in consequence of a franker and more amiable disposition, stands at the foot of a class of sixty-six members.

Australian papers report the marriage of two South Sea Islanders with English women—the first marriages of the kind which have yet occurred. The bridegrooms are natives of the island of Lifu, and intend to return to their island home immediately, carrying their spouses with them. They were Christians before going to Queensland, and have a fair knowledge of English. Their wives are only late arrivals in the colony, consequently if the idea once gains ground in Great Britain that Christian South Sea Islanders, or even South Sea Islanders who may become Christians under domestic influences, are looking out for English wives in Queensland, the "liners" in the future will not lack fair passengers.

A SOUTHERN Democratic journal says that a North Carolina negro recently killed his child by deliberately pouring concentrated lye down its throat. It is to be hoped the cruel monster may be properly punished; and we trust that journal now sees how horrid and barbarous a practice that of the Democratic press, in pouring "concentrated lie" down the throats of its victims, is.

THE tariff plank which free trade Wells and weak-kneed protectionists fixed up at Cincinnati was telegraphed to Mr. Greeley in New York, who sent back word that he would spit upon it. And now comes the old conundrum: If Mr. Greeley spits on the platform how can he expec-to-rate as a "Liberal?"

THE New York *Herald* takes a column and a half to express the opinion that this would be a good time for Mr. Fish to retire from the Department of State. A good many people are expressing the belief without employing half as many words.

THE latest advices are to the effect that Col. McClure has not found the "honest men" he went "to see" in Cincinnati, and has had to be content with an occasional glance at himself in a mirror.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Ally, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Lehigh.

About Party Organs.

There is so much in the following remarks by the New York *Tribune*, under the heading "Principles and Organs," that squares with our ideas that we copy it. It is our conviction that it will not be wholly condemned by the reading public:

"A party organ is regarded by its supporters as hired and paid by them to whitewash their leaders, legislators and functionaries, while blackballing those of the opposite party. It is not expected—in fact, is not allowed—to have any conscience, nor to avow convictions which do not conduce to its party's success. If the organist should ever dare to have a mind of his own, he is promptly and cogently reminded that he is 'bought with a price,' and must demean himself accordingly. Party file-leaders will write him that he is 'going counter to public sentiment'—that is, to their conception of what the party interest and ascendency demand. In their view, he is a top to be whipped into spinning, spinning ever for their advantage and delectation. Whatever the future may have in store for us, whoever may be nominated at Cincinnati, Philadelphia, or elsewhere, we have resolved that this journal, at least so long as its present editor shall conduct it, will not be a party organ. We shall do our best to make it a good newspaper, giving all that happens which seems to us of general interest, and commenting thereon with absolute freedom, though this should constrain us to praise to-day the party or the men whom we had reason to censure yesterday.

"Of course, this will cost. Some who have hitherto taken the *Tribune* will take it no more. That is their right, which we shall never call in question. Others will, in time, be educated into according to journalists the liberty to praise or blame as may seem to them just, which is freely accorded to every one else. There will always be organs enough, for those who enjoy their music, and we presume there will be adequate support for a journal that chooses to print *all* the truth rather than cut and carve it to suit the exigencies of any party. So, in this wide, wide world, we shall all probably be enabled to get on."

A Curious Trophy.

[From the Washington Star.]

The Smithsonian Institute received a curiosity of great novelty and value for the national museum. It is a trophy of a race of natives living near the headquarters of the Amazon river, and is the head of a captive condensed by some unknown process to a size not more than three inches in diameter, the original proportions of the features being preserved. It looks like the head of some pigmy. These trophies are esteemed highly by the natives, and they are difficult to obtain. Only one other is known to have been brought to this country. This one was a present to the Institute by Raymond de Feiger, of Ecuador, through E. Rumsey Wing, our Minister at Quito.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: It is rumored that at a meeting of Southern railroad men, held at the Metropolitan Hotel in this city on Friday, at which Col. T. A. Scott and Col. Buford, President of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, were present, the Western North Carolina Railroad was purchased by the Pennsylvania Central Company. The terms are not made public. The purchase gives to the Pennsylvania Company all the important railroad lines in North Carolina, and consequently the control of all the connecting lines, both north and south of that State. The Western Road extends from Salisbury, N. C., west to Old Fort, a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles. The State of North Carolina has appropriated for the building of this road the sum of $6,000,000.

Infection in the Air.

At this season the vegetable world takes a new lease of life; but to the sensitive and delicate member of the human family it is a time of languor and burden of great suffering. The moisture which rises from the earth and hangs suspended over it in the form of morning and evening mists and fogs, holds in solution, so to speak, the mephitic elements which produce fever and ague, remittent fevers, rheumatism, and many painful nervous disturbances, and which aggravate dyspepsia, biliousness and all minor affections of the stomach and the bowels. This, therefore, is a critical period of the year, a season when the renovating cleansing and purifying operation of the mightiest of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is salvation to the weak, and the best security for the continuance of the health and vigor of the strong. Now is the time not only to protect the system against the common ailments of the season, but to prevent the disorders incident to a warmer temperature. Let not the exhausting heats of the summer months find you unprepared to meet them. A course of Hostetter's Bitters, commenced now, will put all the physical energies in fighting trim, double the capacity of the internal organs to repel the causes of disease, refresh the brain and clear it of all hypochondrical cobwebs, and leave the whole physique in an attitude of defense, with every available point fortified and guarded and as nearly invulnerable to unwholesome influences as it is possible for the human structure to be.

PERFUMERY.

A Choice Assortment of the Finest English and French Perfumery, including every variety, at the Lowest Prices; also, a large stock of the Best English Tooth Brushes and Hair Brushes.

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A fine assortment of Bathing Sponges on hand, at JOSEPH HUNNIS'S Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

PATENT MEDICINES.
A complete stock of Genuine Patent Medicines, embracing all the popular remedies of the day, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.
A very large assortment of the Finest Toilet Soaps constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.
Also a large variety of the finest Pomades and Hair Oils at the lowest prices.
Toilet Waters of all kinds, in great variety, at
JOS. FLEMING'S, Drug Store, 81 Market street, Corner of the Diamond.

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POTASH, Prime, in Casks.
CALCINED PLASTER, IRISH MOSS, Bbls.,
DENTAL PLASTER, HEMP SEED,
CLEVELAND LIME, CANARY SEED,
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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
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Silks, Silks, Silks.
Jas. Caldwell
INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF
SPRING GOODS,
Which will be found Unusually Attractive.
BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
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New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
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WOOD STREET,
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COMPLETE STOCK
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AND
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NEW GOODS
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Offer a Full and Complete Line of
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UNDERGARMENTS,
OF
Night Dresses,
Chemises, Drawers,
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Also, every description of
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GAUZE, GOSSAMER AND MERINO
Vests, Bodies and Drawers.
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.
A large assortment of French and German
CORSETS,
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CORSET COVERS
Latest Styles of Hair Cloth and Steel Spring
Bustles, Hoop Skirts, &c.,
NOW OPEN AT
HORNE & CO.'S,
RETAIL,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SUITS.
In addition to our already large and carefully selected stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, we shall open on SATURDAY, May 4th, a new lot of those popular Grey and White Seersucker Suits, made with Cape and Polonaise or Cape, Spencer Jacket and Overskirt. Also, Mourning and Half Mourning Suits of new styles. White Lawn Suits, all the choice styles, plain and embroidered. Dolly Varden Polonaises, beautiful patterns.
We have now open a large stock of Children's and Misses' Suits and Dresses, from two years up, in Braided and Embroidered Pique and Braided Linen.

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Just Received,
NEW STOCK
HATS AND CAPS.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,
EVER OFFERED IN PITTSBURGH,
AT
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No. 149 and 151 Wood Street.
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A FEW CARS
CHOICE WHEAT,
To arrive. For sale by
DANIEL WALLACE,
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Feathers and Beeswax
ALL GRADES.
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COREY & CO., COAL AND COKE DEALERS,
Are prepared to furnish a Superior Article of
PITTSBURGH COKE,
Either in Cars for Western Orders or to the City Trade, Wholesale or Retail.
Office—362 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

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TO THE
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OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
Silks,
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Embracing Goods specially adapted to the wants of Country Merchants.
The demands of our large Retail Trade necessitates the keeping in Stock at all seasons a greater variety of Goods than can be found in any exclusively Jobbing House.
Possessing the same sources of information peculiar to the largest Eastern Houses, and buying at first hands, we are prepared to offer full lines of Goods at the
Very Lowest Eastern Cash Prices,
And having anticipated the recent advances in prices, we can and will sell many Goods at much less than Eastern prices.
We will show our Goods to any who desire to be posted in prices.
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172 and 174
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JOHN AUDAY.....J. F. J. ALLISON
AUDAY & ALLISON,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
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EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.
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The immense demand for HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, has tempted unprincipled parties to manufacture these valuable medicines.
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Manufactured expressly for our sales. The Stock is Complete in Every Department, and Prices never were Lower,
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The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

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Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONVILLE, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

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FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, May 2, 1872.

With the opening of this month we enter upon a season usually characterized by growing ease in money, culminating in midsummer in a plethora of loanable funds, interupted for a short time about the first of July by the quarterly settlements incident to that date. In 1871 money became literally a drug in the market, but its soporific character was rather the result than the cause of a very dull demand for loanable funds. Whether the coming season is to reflect the usual characteristics or not is yet to be seen, and although the signs of an easy market are apparent, we doubt a repetition of last season's abundance, owing chiefly to the high price of staple commodities requiring a much greater amount of money to carry stocks through the summer.

—All the circumstances and the opinions of dealers indicate higher rates for all classes of seresis. The western supply continues small, with a strong demand from the South and Southwest. The low rate o' ocean freights and the high price of gold favor exportation. While apprehended bad weather in the grain growing countries of Europe, the lateness of the season here, causing delay in planting of spring wheat, and the injury to the winter wheat, owing to the absence of snow and the intense cold, all point to a short supply from the new crops.

—The extreme ease in the money market of last year indicated an unhealthy stagnation in business circles, and it is to be hoped that increased activity may employ the capital otherwise forming idle accumulations in bank vaults. For the present, money continues in fair supply, and loans are easily negotiated on first class commercial paper at from 8 to 10 per cent., the street rates being from 1 to 2 per cent. higher.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113	113	113
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112½	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112½	112	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115½	115½	115½
10-40s	110½	110½	110½
New 5s	111½	111¾	111¾
Gold	112½	112½	112½
Currency 6s	116½	116½	116½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112½
United States 6s of 1881	113
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½
United States 5-20s of 1864	112½
United States 5-20s of 1865	112½
United States 10-40s	110½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115½
Union Pacific Railroad	106½
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Funded	116½

—The Secretary of the Treasury announces that $1,300,000 more of the 3 per cent. certificates will be called this month.

—The earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad during 1871 amounted to $8,822,305.75. The expenses were $4,511,099 68. On the main line the earnings increased $611,370 73, eight per cent., while the expenses increased but $276,264 27, two and three-quarters per cent. On the branch lines the earnings increased $55,226 52, or fourteen per cent., while the increase of expenses was $19,357 58, or thirteen per cent. The year's operations resulted in a large profit to the lessee after paying all the working expenses, taxes, new construction and equipment, and the sums required to be paid to the lessors, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 2, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	112¼	112¼	112¼	112⅝	112	112
Canton		75¼	76¼	75¼		
West'n Union Tel		76¼	76¼	75¼		
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	75¾	74	75	75	75¾	75¾
Adams Express		84		85		
Wells-Fargo Ex		84		85		
American Express		55		56		
United States Ex		75		76¼		
New York Central	99½	98¾	99½	99¼	99½	99½
N. Y. Central scrip	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Erie	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Michigan Central		115½				
Michigan Southern	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Illinois Central		134				
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Chicago & North'n	79¾	79¾	79¾	80¾	80	80
Do. preferred	91	91		91¼	91¼	91¼
Rock Island	110¾	110¾	110¾	111	111	111
St. Paul	61	60¾		61¾	61¾	61¾
Do. preferred	80	80		80	80	80
Wabash	47½	47½		47¾	47¾	47¾
Do. preferred	67	67		67		
Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾		96¾	96¾	96¾
Ohio and Miss'pi	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Chicago and Alton	117	117		117		
Do. preferred	120	120		120		
Boston, Hford & E		19				
Boston		100		126		
New Jersey Central		109¾		109¾	109¾	109¾
Union Pacific	40	39¾		40¼	40¼	40¼

	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
Tennessee State bonds	69	69		
No. new	68	68		
South Carolina, July	35	36¼		
South Carolina, April		35		
Missouri sixes	90¾	90¾		

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

May 1.—There is more doing, but prices are without material change. The sales include Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, super Saxony fleece, 83a86c; all blood merino fleece, 82a85c; three-quarter blood merino fleece, 82a85c; common fleece, 75a 8c. Tub-washed, choice selected, three-eighth rade, 90a91c; well washed, 85a86c; fair ordinary, 84a85c; low or burry, 83a86c. Domestic pulled, city merino, 75a86c; city super, 75a86c; extra, 70a 75c. California, fine, fall clip, 37a40c; medium, fall lip, 34a36c; burry, fall, 30a33c. Colorado and New Mexican, fine and medium, choice selected, 48 55c; fine and medium washed, 62a65c; common washed, 55a56c; black, 35a38c; unwashed, 32a34c. Texas, fine selected, free from burs, 42a47c; low, 38a40c.

North American.

NEW YORK.

May 1.—The general features of the market are without noticeable change. There is a fair inquiry for all grades of domestic fleece, but there are very few parcels offering, and nothing of moment has transpired—prices are very firm. Texas and California wools are in fair request, and limited at full quoted rates. Pulled has met with very little inquiry, but the stock is light and full prices are maintained. The market for foreign has been quite active, and prices generally are in sellers favor. The light stocks of foreign and high prices ruling for domestic have turned the attention of the trade in this direction, and as the prices are relatively lower than for domestic, manufacturers have purchased quite freely of late, and at the close the market was firmer, with a very much reduced stock. The sales are 2,000 lbs Montevideo at 57½c; 2,500 lbs do, 1,000 lbs fall clip California at 37½c; 2,500 lbs do, poured, 56c; 2,000 lbs tub washed, 90c; 2,000 lbs super pulled 78c; 125,000 lbs Montevideo 51a53c; 900 Cape 56c; 5,000 lbs Australian 60a70c; 100 bales and India 62a66c; 10 do Mesitza pulled 86c; 27 do soap skins 95c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY MORNING, May 2, 1872.

Cattle.

At the time of closing our last report the market was moderately firm, and cattle selling steadily at fair prices. Toward the close, with unfavorable advices from New York, trade became duller and prices a shade lower. Several lots were left unsold, part of which were sent to Allegheny for retail. This week the market opened up on Tuesday with a fair supply on sale, but very few buyers here. Not much was done in the way of trade, as buyers seemed inclined to hold off for lower figures. On Wednesday the receipts were fair, but added to those already in the yards, made quite a large amount of offerings. The market was very slow and buyers backward about purchasing, wanting them at lower prices, claiming that their markets would not stand the prices, and if the reports by telegraph are to be relied on there has been a decline in most of the markets east and west. This morning the feeling has not improved any, and trade rules exceedingly slow. There is a large amount of cattle in the yards unsold, and it looks as if some of them would have to be shipped East on first hands. Following are the prices at which the different grades are selling: Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, smooth and nice, $7 60; prime, 1,300 lbs steers, $6 50 @ $6 75; fair, 1,100 to 1,200 steers, $5 12 to $5 50; common, such as cows, mixed lots, &c., $5 50 to $6 00.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs this week are larger than usual. The market rules exceedingly dull with prices from 5c to 10c lower than last week. The demand is light, buyers wanting but few and with the supply considerably in excess, it looks as if there would be no improvement for a while at least. Following are the ruling rates on the different grades: Extra Philadelphia $4 90; prime Philadelphia $4 75 to $4 85; Yorkers $4 50.

Sheep.

At the time of closing our last report on sheep the market was good with prices higher than had ruled for years We understand that as soon as the weather became warm, clipped sheep would come on the market in heavy supply, and that a decline in prices would be the result. Such has been the case with favorable weather a fair run of sheep (clipped)are on the market and trade rules dull, with prices from 75 to 85c low on all grades and kinds. This morning the market is slow, buyers are purchasing cautiously and do not seem inclined to take hold freely. The best clipped are selling at $6 50 per 100 lbs, a decline of 90c since last week. Following are the rates at which the different grades are selling: Extra 100 to 110 lbs $6 00 to $6 25; prime, 90 to 95 lbs $5 50 to $6 00; fair 85 to 90 lbs, $5 00 to $5 50; good clipped $5 00 to $5 50.

Cattle Sales.

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
34	41,720	@ 5 75	16	20,500	@ 6 35
35	40,080	@ 5 60	16	22,660	@ 6 75
4	4,330	@ 4 40	3	3,640	@ 5 80
3	3,200	@ 5 25	3	3,880	@ 5 50
1	1,100	@ 3 50	2	2,150	@ 6 10
65	72,940	@ 6 00	18	22,370	@ 5 50
33	42,800	@ 6 37	20	24,030	@ 6 12
19	19,800	@ 5 80	15	19,980	@ 6 25
1	1,345	@ 5 00	29	29,960	@ 6 75
15	19,310	@ 6 45			

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

20	41,580	@ 6 80	1	1,960	5 00
17	32,620	@ 6 50	2	2,020	5 25
32	63,450	@ 6 90	17	22,980	@ 6 25
15	15,100	@ 5 50	1	1,080	5 50
1	1,000	@ 6 00	1	1,020	4 00
8	14,200	@ 7 25			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

51	61,130	@ 6 35	16	18,590	@ 6 37
33	40,480	@ 6 62	16	21,750	@ 6 87
18	20,320	@ 6 25	17	19,380	@ 6 40
65	69,350	@ 25 c'w't	3	3,080	@ 6 03
2	1,840	@ 5 25	1	990	@ 5 50
2	1,930	@ 6 20	2	1,730	@ 6 00
1	1,400	@ 5 15	1	1,030	@ 5 50
2	2,270	@ 5 75	13	13,710	@ 6 00
27	27,260	@ 6 80	2	1,150	@ 5 00
2	2,330	@ 6 37	4	5,050	@ 6 60
3	3,200	@ 6 25	2	2,280	@ 6 25
1 bull	1,500	@ 5 75	18	20,740	@ 6 25
15	14,620	@ 6 50	1	1,030	@ 5 50
2	3,160	@ 5 25	2 stags	3,270	@ 5 50
6 bulls	8,660	@ 4 50	3	4,110	@ 4 50

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

15	18,850	@ 6 40	14	18,590	@ 6 30
13	20,370	@ 6 87	46	61,510	@ 6 70
27	30,450	@ 6 25	5	6,630	@ 6 50
14	16,540	@ 6 25	5	5,980	@ 6 62
16	18,250	@ 6 50	3	3,130	@ 6 50

OHR & WILLIAMS SOLD

16	21,230	@ 6 80	7	7,900	@ 6 75
2	2,600	@ 6 62	3	3,910	@ 6 75
3	2,240	@ 6 10	2	2,230	@ 5 50

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

36	37,410	@ 6 15	40	39,390	5 40
84	98,400	@ 6 00	49	49,000	@ 5 40
23	19,280	@ 4 35	4	1,820	@ 5 37

Hogs.

OHR & WILLIAMS SOLD

97	14,570	@ 4 80	19	2,850	@ 4 80
80 stillers	23,400	@ 4 30	54 stillers	15,020	@ 4 60
58	8,410	@ 4 75		8,700	@ 4 75
51	4,370	@ 4 85	87	16,130	@ 4 85
16	2,060	@ 4 70	58 stillers	13,200	@ 4 80
108	22,640	@ 4 60			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD

91	8,120	@ 4 90	98	17,320	@ 4 80
130	27,320	@ 4 70	110	25,800	@ 4 85
17	3,400	@ 4 00	146	30,010	@ 4 75
14	2,350	@ 4 40	70	16,600	@ 4 75
78	16,470	@ 4 50	83	17,030	@ 4 85
37	6,820	@ 4 60	98	20,430	@ 4 65
100	22,360	@ 4 65	98	21,970	@ 4 75
16	4,510	@ 4 90	122	23,570	@ 4 85
18	3,940	@ 4 85	28	6,150	@ 4 90
54	10,980	@ 4 55	113	23,380	@ 4 80
103 stillers	19,400	@ 4 60			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

113	24,880	@ 4 75	33	7,260	@ 4 82
16	2,740	@ 4 65	76	16,910	@ 4 75
69	17,260	@ 4 92	65	10,840	@ 4 80
16	2,540	@ 4 60	100 stillers	22,710	@ 4 80
69	11,500	@ 4 80	66	14,850	@ 4 10
41	8,480	@ 4 75	37	8,270	@ 4 50
270	54,020	@ 4 45	64	13,310	@ 4 55
100	20,820	@ 4 50	74	15,700	@ 4 60
20	5,280	@ 4 85	41	8,410	@ 4 50

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

106	21,690	@ 4 60	137	21,750	@ 4 50
126	20,000	@ 4 60	130	23,180	@ 4 50
64	16,220	@ 4 50	38	8,240	@ 4 60
50	11,280	@ 4 60	32	7,340	@ 4 50
97	5,160	@ 4 50	37	8,630	@ 4 50
25	6,230	@ 4 50	47	10,010	@ 4 50
54	11,250	@ 4 50	54	11,140	@ 4 50
130	24,080	@ 4 60	39	8,810	@ 4 50
120	29,180	@ 4 50	128	31,700	@ 4 60
23	5,330	@ 4 70	32	7,490	@ 4 75
288	57,300	@ 4 80			

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

21	5,120	@ 5 00	104	24,490	@ 5 00
24	5,400	@ 4 75	114	27,140	@ 4 85
70	12,730	@ 4 85	16	2,950	@ 4 50
63	13,960	@ 4 50	56	12,880	@ 4 60
8	1,860	@ 4 70	4	1,070	@ 5 00
47	10,560	@ 4 80	99	23,000	@ 4 75
98	14,800	@ 4 65	46	10,800	@ 4 45
78	21,220	@ 4 80	21	5,180	@ 4 55
5	1,210	@ 4 50	21	4,940	@ 4 65

HENRY M'BRIDE BOUGHT

136	24,850	@ 4 55	95	20,480	@ 4 50
134	31,150	@ 4 50	70	16,820	@ 4 45
379	79,790	@ 4 80			

Sheep.

SMITH, WATSON & CO., SOLD

9	1,640	@ 5 25	26	4,270	@ 5 00
174	13,150	@ 7 60	77	6,080	@ 7 25
22	2,180	@ 5 00	17	1,670	@ 5 00
144	14,140	@ 8 75	10	on foot	@ 6 00
161	15,440	@ 8 60	160	on foot	@ 7 12

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

170	16,320	@ 15 160		15,300	@ 8 10
106	15,860	@ 8 25	21	19,310	@ 7 75
221	19,210	@ 6 62	21	19,440	@ 6 75
183	14,640	@ 6 00	282	27,360	@ 6 50
382	38,995	@ 6 00	282	28,860	@ 6 50
282	19,226	@ 6 00	282	28,860	@ 7 45
177	14,210	@ 8 00	88	8,350	@ 4 87
211	20,700	@ 8 25			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

135	11,630	@ 5 00	180	14,500	@ 5 25
184	16,530	@ 6 00	284	19,330	@ 6 50
53	4,940	@ 5 50	30	2,950	@ 5 50
99	8,050	@ 5 75	100	8,570	@ 5 40

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

196	17,560	@ 15 116		10,100	@ 5 50
223	20,910	@ 7 25			

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, May 3, 1872.

REMARKS.—The oil market was reported weak in the oil regions, with a declining tendency. In our market there have been but few changes. Crude appears to hold its own, whilst refined was offered at ½c decline from the previous day's prices. The nominal rates are as noted below:

CRUDE.

Spot, 9½c; May, 9½c; S. O. till July, 9¼c; B. O till July, 11c; Parkers $3 75 ₩ bbl. No sales reported.

REFINED.

Dealers report the market firm at the close at the following: Spot, 22¼c; May 22¼c; June, 22¼c; May to December 24¼c for Eastern delivery.

[By Western Union Telegraph.

TITUSVILLE, May 2.—The *Herald* says: The market on upper road is much weaker, with a falling off in prices of 5a7½c for spot, and even at these figures there were but few sales. On lower creek the market was dull and easier. Oil City spot was offered at $4. Following are the sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$3 70	
1,000 bbls upper road, regular	3 75	
1,000 bbls upper road, regular	3 70	
2,500 bbls upper road, regular	3 71½	
1,000 bbls upper road, regular, B. O. 1st 6 mos	4	
2,000 bbls upper road, B. O. 1st 6 mos	4 07½	
1,000 bbls lower road, regular, B. O. 1st 6 mos	4 10	
1,000 bbls lower road, refiners spot	2 70	

NEW YORK, May 2, closing.—The reports from the creek creates a very firm feeling here, and 22¾c is steadily demanded for refined, with a few export orders at this price. A moderate speculative inquiry is reported, with a sale at the advanced prices; sales 5,000 barrels short delivery at 22¾c and 400 barrels for May, June and July, latter part of each month, at 22¾a23¼a23⅜c, respectively—2,000 barrels for July at 23½c; case oil has been in more limited and important business reported; we quote 23½a23¾c for Philadelphia delivery holders have been more confident and there is some little inquiry; refined sold at 22¾c for short delivery.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—Market firm; S. W. 22¾c; crude, 12c; cases 27¼c; May 22¾a22¾c; June 23c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, May 2.—Market firm at 9½c.

ROUSEVILLE, May 2.—Market firm at 8 70a3 75.

TITUSVILLE, May 2.—Market quiet and firm at $3 70.

OIL CITY, May 2.—Market quiet and firm; ordinary on lower road $3 75; 47 gravity at Oil City $5 50.

[By Pacific and Atlantic line.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—May 22¾c; June 22¾c. Crude 12c.

ROUSEVILLE, May 2.—Market quiet and firm at $3 70a3 75.

TITUSVILLE, May 2.—Market quiet and firm; spot held at $3 70a3 70½; regular $3 72½a3 45.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, May2.—Market quiet at $3 60 a3 70.

PARKERS, May 2.—Market quiet at $3 70.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Owner	Riverside Oil Works	74
E H Jennings	Eagle Oil Works	222
S S Dutcan	American Oil Works	314
H. McKelvey	Crystal Oil Works	462
Hutchison	Kier's Oil Works	456
Lockhart, B. & Co	Brilliant Oil Works	456
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	160
J Buchanan	Crystal Oil Works	154
T P Miller	Citizens' Oil Works	456
T P Miller	Keystone Oil Works	148

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.
Riverside Oil Works	74
American Oil Works	580
Kier's Oil Works	456
Brilliant Oil Works	456
Keystone Oil Works	148
Total	3,600

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, May 1, 1872.

John Spear & Co.,	91 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Vesta Oil Works,	50 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Company,	252 bls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Total	393

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Halston & Waring, 777 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & I, 450 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total 1,227

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

May 1.—Pig iron is less active and lower. Sales of No 1 foundry at $50; No 2 at $47a48; Grey forge at $46a47; Scotch pig at $45a49, and mottled at $46 @ ton. Old rails sell for shipment at $38a34 @ ton, and nails at $5 65 @ keg.—*North American.*

NEW YORK.

May 1.—The market for Scotch pig is somewhat unsettled—there is very little inquiry, and several large invoices are now about due, which has had a tendency to weaken views of holders. We quote spot parcels $33a35, and to arrive $49a51, as to brand, but we hear of no sales since our last. The market for American has also shaded a trifle, there being several outside lots pressing on the market, and holders are anxious to realize. We quote No 1 at $49a51, and No 2 $48a50, with sales of 375 tons No 1 North River, part at $50 @ Hallett's, and 200 tons Crane on private terms. Wrought scrap is in light supply and steady at $62a65, dock and yard; 100 tons from yard sold at $65; 100 do from wharf, and 250 do, to arrive, on private terms. New rails have met with very little inquiry since our last, but the stock is not large and the market is firm at our quotations. Refined bar from store and mill is without change, the demand from store being fair, and the orders at mill ahead of production, especially so in England.—*Price Current,*

GROCERIES, &c.

TOBACCO.

JOHN WILSON & SON,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

297 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH

Handle the following Celebrated Brands:

PLUG TOBACCO.

Giant, pounds; Ir nsides, thirds; Hercules, Nail Rod, 5's; R. Flower's Dark Navy, 8's; H Brooks & Dale Double Thick, 5's; Bill Nye Bright Pocket Pieces; Old Kentucky Navy, thirds; Monarch Navy, third; Gregory's Extra Bright Navy, thirds; Choice Navy, thirds; Early Bird, pounds; Early Bird Bright Double Thick, 5 oz., caddies; Early Bird Bright Double Thick, 5 oz., 1-3 butts; Matchless Mahogany Double Thick Navy, 3's.

SMOKING.

NONE SUCH, FIRESIDE.	BIRD EYE, TRUMP.	P. G. MEDAL.

FINE CUT.

NORTH STAR, HOME MADE.	BUCKEYE, LITTLE WONDER.

Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our Stock, as we are confident that any one purchasing at our goods cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.

J. WILSON & SON.

100 CASES

McMurray's Mountain Corn.

200 cases 3 lbs. Stout's Golden Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Stout's Pie Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Excelsior Pie Peaches
100 cases 3 lbs. Excelsior Tomatoes;
100 cases 3 lbs. Edwards's Tomatoes;
100 boxes Mild N. Y. Goshen Cheese;
10 tierces choice Carolina Rice;
20 bags choice Rangoon Rice,

IN STORE AND FOR SALE LOW BY

Samuel H. Baird,

NO. 112 SECOND AVENUE.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 2, 1872.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Drug glists:

Acid.					
Acetic	lb	17	@	20	
Citric	lb	1 80	@	1 85	
Oxalic	lb		@	35	
Tartaric	lb	73	@	76	
Alcohol, gall		1 85	@	2 25	
Aloes,					
Cape	lb		@	20	
Socot	lb		@	50	
Arb. Carb	lb	94	@	95	
Aqua	lb	12	@	15	
Ammonia	lb	75	@	80	
Balsam					
Soda	lb	84	@	85	
Bal. Copa	lb	1 37	@	1 20	
Bay Rum, gal		3 80	@	4 00	
Berries					
Cassia	lb		@	54	
Cinch'n'a	lb	1 50	@	1 85	
" Pale	lb	80	@	83	
" Red	lb	45	@	50	
Black Leaf,					
American	lb	5	@	6	
East Ind	lb	11	@	12	
German	lb	7	@	8	
Blue Mass	lb	60	@	70	
Blue Vit'r	lb	14	@	15	
Borax ref	lb	30	@	33	
Brims roll	lb	4¾	@	6¾	
" Flor Sul	lb	6¾	@	7	
Calomel	lb		@	1 25	
Camphor	lb		@	80	
Camp ref	lb	80	@	90	
Cantha'd	lb		@	2 50	
Cham. Ger	lb		@	47	
Chalk	lb	47	@	50	
Chloroform	lb	1 70	@	1 75	
Cloves	lb		@	70	
Cochineal	lb	94	@	98	
Cop'r sulp	lb	5 50	@	6	
Cream Tar	lb	42½	@	45	
Cubebs	lb		@	28	
Dover Pow	lb	25	@	30	
Emery En	lb	10	@	12	
Emery Flr	lb	3	@	4	
" Sulph	lb	73	@	74	
Epsom Salts	lb	2½	@	3	
Ether	lb	65	@	80	
Ergot	lb		@	1 50	
Feathers	lb		@	1 25	
Flowers Sul	lb	3	@	4	
Gamboge	lb	1 60	@	1 75	
Gelatine	lb	1	@	1 10	
Ginger, Jamica	lb		@	30	
Jamica ground	lb		@	35	
Jalap pow	lb		@	75	
Liquorice	lb	15	@	18	
Rhub E I	lb	1 60	@	2 00	
Rhub Chi	lb	51	@	60	
Senega	lb		@	1 12	
Saltpetre	lb	10	@	12	
Sal Soda	lb	3	@	4	
Sal Ammo	lb	14	@	16	
" Lig Cal	lb	20	@	25	
Shellac	lb	36	@	50	
" Scaf.					
Quinine	oz	3	@	4	
Hemp	lb	85	@	90	
Opium	lb		@	9	
Mustard	lb	18	@	23	
Senna Al	lb		@	28	
Sulphur	lb	5	@	6	
Soda	lb		@	10	
Bi Carb	lb	7	@	8	
Soap Cast	lb	16	@	19	
Castile	lb	45	@	50	
Sugar Lit	lb	25	@	27	
Turp spts	gal	75	@	80	
Varnish					
Copal, gall	gal	1 50	@	2 25	
Japan	gal	90	@	1 35	
Damar	gal	2 00	@	2 20	
Ven Red	lb	3½	@	4½	

Magne cal	lb	75	@	1 40	
Clark	lb	35	@	40	
Manna S F	lb	95	@	1 00	
Morph sul	lb	5 20	@	5 50	
Nitrous Ox	lb		@	1 12	
Oil.					
Bergamot	lb	5 30	@	6 60	
Castor	lb	23	@	25	
Lemon	lb	3 00	@	3 50	
Cloves	lb	2 30	@	2 40	
Cod					
Cod liver gal		3 00	@	4 50	
Croton	lb	2 00	@	2 50	
Linseed gall		95	@	1 02	
Neats f gall		1 25	@	1 30	
Olive	gall	1 75	@	2 00	
Peppmnt	lb	4 50	@	5 00	
Peppmnt	lb	4 80	@	5 00	
Sassafras	lb	1 35	@	1 40	
Sperm	gall	2 40	@

Continued from First Page.

taken from your midst for the purpose of weighing all the proper expressions of your deliberate views, and now, when you have taken such pains to guard yourselves against the consequences of agitation influences of being misled by imprudent hast. growing out of the very constitution of your body, which is not that of a deliberate assembly, you are throwing down the barrier in a fit of impatience, in consequence of haste and impulse, and so throwing away the advantage which you have gained. [Applause.] What are you proposing to do, gentlemen? A hasty resolution is thrown into a night session, when you are all assembled for the purpose of business, when your committee has been at work all the day long, and it is now announced that, by an almost unanimous voice, there is to be but two dissents out of twenty-three, they have agreed on a proposition. It is supposed that for the purpose of reviving the forgotten sovereignty of States the battle-ground is to be misled into a statement of doctrine, which we do not believe it to be true. No! if this is to be a free fight, let it be a fair one. [Cheers.] I have a counter proposition to make which was issued as the basis of the call for this Convention, which I will read and move as a substitute for the proposition pending before this body, and which is in these words:

Resolved, That no form of taxation is just or wise which puts a needless burden upon the people. We which puts a needless burden upon the people. demand a genuine reform of the tariff, so that the revenue shall be removed while, in addition to revenue thus shall be removed while, in addition to revenue yielded to the Treasury, incidental protection to home industry may be afforded by such duties as will produce a fair encouragement to the labor of the Greeley platform, it is now believed, and indeed one of the most pronounced free trade members of the Convention has so stated, that the meeting the resolution is unquestionably to be shaped so as to meet the views expressed in the Convention to-night. The two-thirds vote, it is claimed, shows the strength of Mr. Greeley. The Southern States voted almost unanimously in favor of suspending the rules, the New England States largely. New York voted sixty ayes to eight nays, Ohio twenty ayes to twenty nays, Indiana in the same proportion, and Illinois divided half and half. Horace White, of the Chicago *Tribune*, is the Chairman of Committee on Resolutions.

The Reunion and Reform Convention.

The Reunion and Reform Convention appears very considerably overshadowed by the Liberal Republican body, which this morning is in session at the same hour. The delegates at the former were slow in assembling. At ten o'clock, the hour to which adjournment had been made, about one hundred persons were present. At half-past ten, Judge Stallo, temporary Chairman, called the Convention to order, and announced as the first business the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization and Rules of Order.

Recess Till Afternoon.

The chairman of the committee, Judge Robert Warden, was about to suomit the report when the Rev. Thomas Vickers said that it was apparent that the quiet body was just now engrossing attention, and in view of the smallness of the number present, he would move a recess till three o'clock this afternoon. This was opposed by Rev. Chauncy Barnes, of Athens, who said that he thought it would not be well to take a recess on account of the smallness of the numbers. The Lord was not always on the side of the greater numbers. He thought they could spend an hour in interchanging views very profitably, and would return this afternoon with a better understanding of their purposes. They might draw the larger body to them, rather than be drawn. The motion to take a recess, however, finally prevailed, though with quite a number of negative votes.

EVENING SESSION.

Address of Judge Ranney.

The Reform and Reunion Convention reassembled at Mozart Hall at three o'clock. Judge Ranney, in accepting the position of permanent Chairman of the Convention, made an extended address, of which were the most important features: Gentlemen of the Convention—I hasten to return my profound thanks for the honor and confidence you repose in me, and the honor you do me in calling on me to preside over your deliberations. I am, however, quite well aware that no merit of mine as a presiding officer has determined this choice, but rather the kind partiality of old and esteemed friends, who have met in this body, and who have understaken in this way to pay a compliment to my poor abilities, as I do not profess any knowledge of parliamentary laws; but unfortunately at this time I am not in my accustomed health, so that I should be poorly qualified to discharge the duties in any event. There is a compensation, however, in this last consideration, that I shall not detain you but a very short time in the preliminary remarks which I propose to submit to you. I beg, therefore, gentlemen of the Convention, your kind indulgence for my imperfections and any unintentional errors I may commit. But I will proceed to state, only in a very few words, some few considerations that are uppermost in my mind. Looking at the character of the gentlemen under whose auspices the Convention has been convened, the material of which the Convention is composed, and object and purposes for which it is assembled, it has occurred to me that very little would be required of any presiding officer. It is a union and reunion meeting of citizens who come here to consult for the public good, coming from all parts of our country, from all the political parties which have divided it. Laying aside and leaving behind all animosities, all prejudices, everything that has disturbed the equanimity of honest citizens heretofore, they come here now simply to consider what is best. You come here to deliberate, not to personal ends. You come here pledged to no man and to no set of men. You stand only pledged to liberty and law. [Applause.] It would indeed be strange if men assembled for such purposes should for a moment forget that order and decorum are necessary to recommend their work and their words to the confidence and respect of their fellowmen, you do not impair that confidence by anything you do.

This is not, as I understand it, a convention of any political party or particular set of men drawn from any particular party. All is as American citizenship. It only expects of those who attend here to consult they they shall agree upon certain great fundamental propositions which lie at the foundation of our government, and I may say at the foundation of all interests in its administration. [Applause.] No narrow bigotry brings us here. We do not come here to make any assault upon any man, except as a man may stand in the way of truth and principles. [Applause.] If it were a mere scramble as to turning out one set of officeholders to put in another; if it was a mere question whether one set of politicians were to be rotated, taken out from the emoluments which they are enjoying under the government in order that another might enjoy them, I would not put my hand over in the contest. [Applause.] I should know no rule to apply to it except what the fox in the bramble applied when it kindly proposed to drive off one set of flies. He very sensibly reasoned that while they were sufficiently gorged, if they were driven away as hungry a swarm would succeed. [Applause.] There is one thing however, that is exacted of us all who come here—honesty and fairly there is one thing that we must all keep in mind, that if we have prejudices and passions we shall not recall them on this occasion, nor upon any occasion when it becomes necessary for us to co-operate with men as honest as we are [Applause]; or completely delude ourselves as to what is best for the common good of our common country, we are. [Applause.]

And now, gentlemen of the Convention, is there occasion for our being assembled? That is a fair and candid question to ask. A question that every man should ask of himself; a question that every public man at large have a right to ask. Is there occasion for calling men together to effect a reform in the administration of the government of the United States, and of the several States? If there is not, it is simply folly for us to deliberate, and I trust that in the future of your deliberations, as well as in the exposition of the principles which have been brought us together, there will be gentlemen much better able than myself to make them from this rostrum. I trust there will be a fair, candid and full statement made to the country of the abuses which we know to exist, and which not only justified us in assembling, but which imperatively demand the movement which we set on foot to-day. [Prolonged applause.] Gentlemen, I will say to you that I believe there are causes now operating in this country, and tendencies now perceptible, which, if left unchecked for a series of years, will result in completely changing our constitutional and free character, taking from the States and the people of the States their local right of self-government, and ultimately their liberty. I am quite well aware that this is a strong language, and facts, palpable facts, should exist to justify its use; but I believe, I am so thoroughly convinced myself] that this is the exact situation in which we stand, that I make no hesitation in making the declaration here. I feel further perfectly convinced that no political party in the country has both the disposition and the power to stay this torrent toward centralization and corruption. [Loud and continued applause.] I feel further, that we commit treason to our conscience, treason to duty as citizens, in permitting ourselves to float at the tail of existing organizations until the country goes down to ruin. [Applause.] What the hour exacts is conscientiousness, manhood, courage.

And now what is necessary as a first step? With every one who has embarked in an undertaking of any magnitude it is considered that the man is above the party. It is to reflect that it is the duty of men to give precedence to conscience and patriotism out of a party fealty, but such as that in a country as large as ours, and covered with men under all natures and shades of opinion, the fallacy of belonging merely to one set of them or another set of them, is at once made apparent, and the obligation and propriety of making a case of this character as broad as citizenship, a call on every citizen who has a duty to perform, upon every man on whom the laws devolve the duty of meeting that the liberties of the American people are perpetuated. [Applause.]

The speaker then cited as one of the abuses which existed, the tendency of the government to consolidation, sinking not the individual sovereignty of the nation, but sinking in a measure the individual sovereignty of the citizens of the States. [Applause.] He said a preacher was referred to who comes down from a pulpit and hurries on the rostrum whenever his party gets into a tight place, and says that he is willing to concede the States have rights, but the idea that the States have any sovereignty is abhorrent to all his sentiments. What is sovereignty, and where does it reside? It resides in neither the Federal nor State governments. The people alone are sovereigns. [Immense applause.] Each political community known as a State, composed of its people, is the sovereign power of that State. It was the right of that sovereign power of all the States to delegate just as much as they saw fit to the Federal government, and more or less from time to time to the State government, and reserve from either just what they saw fit. [Applause.] This country was most in danger from inordinate party spirit. That ungodly thirst for gain that is every. where manifest. The Administration, through great and immense interests in its hands and enormous funds at its disposal, was drawing around itself all the foul spirits from the four points of the compass. It would have been consonant with the spirit of the statesmanship, after the expenses incurred by the war, to have economized in the expenditures of the Government, and although a large reduction has been made in the public debt, the Government had in other ways increased debts to the full, as the population of the forthcoming census report would show. When comparing the past ten years the public debt to-day was four times as great as in 1860, including in that estimate the indebtedness of the Federal Government, of the States and of municipalities. The taxation in 1860 did not exceed one hundred little short of seven hundred millions of dollars, distributed in such an unequal manner over the country as to engender bitterness and utterly rend the peace of sections. The carpet-bag element at the South was depicted by the speaker in no very flattering terms, and made responsible for the heavy burdens now resting upon many of the Southern States, among which Alabama was cited as having a debt of fifty millions and North Carolina of sixty millions, with the corruption in its worst forms was to be found in every department of the State government, of State governments and municipal government. Another and more aggravated case might be found out of the thirst for power, had manifested itself, in the action of the Federal Government in the interference in the several States.

The speaker did not wish to detract from the well earned fame of President Grant, who had shown great ability during the war; but what he wanted, and what the people generally want, is that when military men were called to civil positions they shall have breadth of brain enough to be soldiers in war and citizens in time of peace. We have had many excellent statesmen of that kind at times, one among others the founder of this County, who did not, while at the White House, gird a military family around him and quarter it on the treasury, and when that failed, or was insufficient to answer the greed of his officers, send them off to the birds-of-passage to neighboring cities to prey on mercantile communities. The Father of his Country knew how to manage armies and lead them in the field with a prudence and sagacity that never was equaled by military men; but he also knew when peace had come to bow all the officers named could give any idea of who took the papers. As to the other records, it appeared that general Badeau had taken a mass of papers which could not now be found, although Badeau has informed the officials that the papers had been returned.

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The Acting Secretary of the Treasury, in his communication to the Senate Committee, objects to the steamboat bill as it passed the House in almost every particular. He says the act of 1871, though not perfect, will work well in practice; that it has not been given a fair trial. He charges owners and officers and all concerned in the steam navigation of the country with having met with the most determined opposition to the present position, and says that instead of joining hands with the Government in a sincere and mutual endeavor to work out a system which would secure the safety of life and property of passengers as well as the lives and property of the public, the Treasury Department feels warranted in asserting from the best information before it, that they have done their best to clean it, but they did not seem to work with alacrity. The most distinguished Senators in the Senate of the United States, great lawyers, have labored in their standing, with dominant power, the very founders of that party, became disgusted as did the country with the extravagance and corruption that surrounded everything. Nothing could be expected from the Republican party as a party organization, unless honest men within it will take upon themselves the labors of purifying it, and also the responsibility of such an undertaking. Cincinnati was now witnessing. That party could not be relied on to any extent, or in any manner, to correct these great abuses, to be put on all proper principles; and as for the old Democratic party it was powerless to do it, as its organization had largely fallen into the same corrupt channels as that of the dominant party had fallen, although it was true its opportunities had been few and limited. There were only a few spots here and there that were worth cultivation, but they had power in some of the great cities, and in Louisville, and could be submitted to the decision of his fellow Democrats whether they hadn't cultivated these spots pretty well. [Laughter.] What was wanted of all honest men, and of all parties, was purification and reformation. What a significance in the word, and how pronounced in his mind rat back over the progress of mankind in the past history of the world, and how great thing had ever been done and no great advance ever been made in science, government, religion, or anything else except by the employment of that term, of that thing reformation. Men are prone to sin, and if that were true of men in their moral condition and hearing, it was eminently true of political parties. They could not be kept in power for any great length of time, and be brought into the enjoyment and use and handling of large amounts of money without running straight into corruption and breeding the infection in honest men. He honestly believed that of the dominant party continued in power they would accomplish their ruin. When one thought of this, a man will console himself by saying, oh, they will come around all right themselves or they will be succeeded by other; there is going to be some miraculous intervention. We must pay for the enjoyment of great blessings. A man is a very fool indeed who disregards the teechings of history. We can have an illustration in the history of any popular republic to show what this one is coming to, and what it is going to accomplish. He knew of nothing to place us above or beyond the common lot of humanity in this respect, and he thought every American citizen would do well to find out the history and fate of great republics that have hitherto sprung up in the world and declined and fallen. The fate of the Republic of modern times was vividly portrayed to the audience and the lessons to be drawn from it impressed on those present. They were urged to take the lesson to heart and compare the steps taken by that republic toward its downfall with the strides the republic of the United States was making in the same direction, and which would inevitably lead to the same result.

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GREENSBORO, N. C., May 2.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated John Hughes for Lieutenant Governor, John W. Graham for Treasurer, Wm. M. Shipp, present Attorney General, for the same office, and John A. Momacs for Secretary of State. Josiah Turner, editor of the Conservative organ at Raleigh, obtained the floor and spoke in bitter denunciation of the Liberal Republicans of the North, and appealed to the people to have nothing to do with national politics. The speech was cheered and the platform adopted. After which the Convention, which was the largest and most harmonious ever held in the State, adjourned at six P. M., after adopting resolutions in behalf of free public education of the children of both races at public expense; unity of all patriots, without disincion of party, in the cause of civil liberty and in faithfully abiding by the Constitution of the United States as it is, with all its amendments, including emancipation and equality before the laws, which confers equal civil and political rights on all who are citizens of this federal republic.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably rise over New England, Middle and South Atlantic States on Friday, but fall from the lower Missouri Valley to the lakes; northerly and westerly winds, and clear weather will generally prevail at stations east of the Rocky Mountains on Friday. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

PERSONAL.

President Clark of the Amherst Agricultural College, has been elected President of the Purdue University at Lafayette, Ind. This university has the whole agricultural land grant of that State, amounting to 330,000 acres, ample endowments, and an accumulated at Columbus, Ohio, on the 21st of February, 1872, to notify the candidates of their nomination, report that they have attended to the duties assigned them; and whereas, their report is eminently satisfactory to the National Executive Committee; therefore be it

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The marriage of Count Mitkiewichz, of Russia, and Miss Carrie Lester took place at Amherst, Massachusetts, last Tuesday. The story of this engagement is a remarkable one. About a year ago, it will be remembered, the staid collegiate town of Amherst was thrown into a state of excitement by the engagement of a niece of one of the professors to a Russian "Count." The young lady's affection for him was by no means approved by her relatives. They, in fact, forbade the foreigner their house, and demanded that he should produce proofs of his pretended nobility and wealth. After a few ineffectual remonstrances he sailed for Europe promising a speedy return. A few weeks since he reappeared. He confesses that his nobility is a sham, that he is a pauper, and that he has led a worthless life, having seen the inside of half a dozen Italian prisons. Nevertheless, he avows his deep penitence, his determination to reform, and his love for his betrothed; and she, with that wondrous capacity for folly that foolish love begets, has just married him, despite the earnest remonstrances of her relatives and friends.

Blanche Davenport, the daughter of the tragedian, is under vocal instruction in Italy, and gives promise of being another great American prima donna.

We suggested, the other day, that Prince Pierre Bonaparte should assist this brave millioner wife in her efforts to maintain her family, by driving a cab. He doesn't seem inclined to take this advice, but it is said that he possesses little of the talent for a pistol gallery, which is better than princely loafing, anyhow.

Dr. Hill, late President of Harvard College, who is with Prof. Agassiz's deep sea exploring expedition, writes from Montevideo to his friends at Boston, under date of February 26: "We now start on the wild part of our journey, and do not expect to see a civilized city again in three thousand miles, when we shall be, I trust, on the coast of Chili."

Mrs. Peter Gronda, of Mackinac, is the prolific mother of twenty-three children, the grandmother of fifteen children, the offspring of a son, and thirteen more, the offspring of a daughter. Another daughter has twelve more little ones, and still others of Mrs. Gronda's brood have flourishing families. This multitudinous Gronda-mother is vigorous and hearty, and uses snow-shoes in her frequent ten mile tramps.

Hon. William Joos, a member of the Swiss Congress, and one of the most active statesmen of Switzerland in all measures pertaining to the welfare of his countrymen, has arrived in this country on a visit for the purpose of ascertaining the most favorable localities for Swiss settlers, and to secure them from imposition in reaching and establishing themselves in their new homes. He will personally visit Tennessee, Virginia, and other Middle and Western States. He is very desirous to have the report of Dr. Young on immigration translated into the German language, and strongly recommends their distribution in large numbers in Switzerland, accompanied by a map, and suggests that an abridgement of it furnished to public schools would be of very great advantage to this country.

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW STEAMBOAT BILL.

Disgraceful Scene in the Senate.

A Trace of the Missing Records.

Our Attitude Toward Spain.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1872.

The Present Attitude Toward Spain Explained.

The firmer attitude assumed toward Spain, correctly indicated in last night's special, is understood to result from the determination of the President to have his own views rather than those of Secretary Fish control the policy of the State Department.

The Clayton-Rice Imbroglio.

The Senate, at an early hour, laid aside the appropriation bill, upon the wish of Senator Clayton, and went into executive session to consider the Arkansas nominations. Mr. Clayton then made a long speech, reviewing the matters at issue between Senator Rice and himself, which had been brought out by the pending investigation. Among other things, he charged Rice with having corruptly made five hundred thousand dollars in State bonds and divided the same with his relatives. At the close of this attack Rice arose and denounced Clayton as a liar, when he was called to order, and the Senate was compelled to avoid a disgraceful scene. It is well understood that the evidence before the committee is of such a character as to justify the immediate expulsion of Clayton, if not both he and Rice also.

General Badeau and the Lost Records.

The investigation concerning the Buell record began to-day. Belknap, Townsend, Judge Holt and Chief Clerk Potts were examined. The record was sent from the Judge Advocate's office to the Adjutant General on an order from the Secretary's office, but the date cannot be ascertained. The record was found to have been returned in 1870. None of the officers named could give any idea of who took the papers. As to the other records, it appeared that general Badeau had taken a mass of papers which could not now be found, although Badeau has informed the officials that the papers had been returned.

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NEW YORK, May 2.—A Committee of the Central Workingmen's Association of this New York, appointed for the purpose, met this evening and drew up a call for a National Convention to be held on May 23d in this city to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. They lay down as their platform the reduction of the national debt, maintenance of the public faith, national settlement of the Alabama claims or war to the knife, enforcement of the eight hour law, and reduction of the rate of interest by a national bank.

North Carolina Democratic Convention.

GREENSBORO, N. C., May 2.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated John Hughes for Lieutenant Governor, John W. Graham for Treasurer, Wm. M. Shipp, present Attorney General, for the same office, and John A. Momacs for Secretary of State. Josiah Turner, editor of the Conservative organ at Raleigh, obtained the floor and spoke in bitter denunciation of the Liberal Republicans of the North, and appealed to the people to have nothing to do with national politics. The speech was cheered and the platform adopted. After which the Convention, which was the largest and most harmonious ever held in the State, adjourned at six P. M., after adopting resolutions in behalf of free public education of the children of both races at public expense; unity of all patriots, without disincion of party, in the cause of civil liberty and in faithfully abiding by the Constitution of the United States as it is, with all its amendments, including emancipation and equality before the laws, which confers equal civil and political rights on all who are citizens of this federal republic.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably rise over New England, Middle and South Atlantic States on Friday, but fall from the lower Missouri Valley to the lakes; northerly and westerly winds, and clear weather will generally prevail at stations east of the Rocky Mountains on Friday. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

PERSONAL.

President Clark of the Amherst Agricultural College, has been elected President of the Purdue University at Lafayette, Ind. This university has the whole agricultural land grant of that State, amounting to 330,000 acres, ample endowments, and an accumulated interest of $50,000 on its bonds, which could be immediately applied for the purchase of apparatus, etc. Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture in Japan, has just written to President Clark that several young Japanese have just left for the purpose of entering the Amherst Agricultural College.

The marriage of Count Mitkiewichz, of Russia, and Miss Carrie Lester took place at Amherst, Massachusetts, last Tuesday. The story of this engagement is a remarkable one. About a year ago, it will be remembered, the staid collegiate town of Amherst was thrown into a state of excitement by the engagement of a niece of one of the professors to a Russian "Count." The young lady's affection for him was by no means approved by her relatives. They, in fact, forbade the foreigner their house, and demanded that he should produce proofs of his pretended nobility and wealth. After a few ineffectual remonstrances he sailed for Europe promising a speedy return. A few weeks since he reappeared. He confesses that his nobility is a sham, that he is a pauper, and that he has led a worthless life, having seen the inside of half a dozen Italian prisons. Nevertheless, he avows his deep penitence, his determination to reform, and his love for his betrothed; and she, with that wondrous capacity for folly that foolish love begets, has just married him, despite the earnest remonstrances of her relatives and friends.

Blanche Davenport, the daughter of the tragedian, is under vocal instruction in Italy, and gives promise of being another great American prima donna.

We suggested, the other day, that Prince Pierre Bonaparte should assist this brave millioner wife in her efforts to maintain her family, by driving a cab. He doesn't seem inclined to take this advice, but it is said that he possesses little of the talent for a pistol gallery, which is better than princely loafing, anyhow.

Dr. Hill, late President of Harvard College, who is with Prof. Agassiz's deep sea exploring expedition, writes from Montevideo to his friends at Boston, under date of February 26: "We now start on the wild part of our journey, and do not expect to see a civilized city again in three thousand miles, when we shall be, I trust, on the coast of Chili."

Mrs. Peter Gronda, of Mackinac, is the prolific mother of twenty-three children, the grandmother of fifteen children, the offspring of a son, and thirteen more, the offspring of a daughter. Another daughter has twelve more little ones, and still others of Mrs. Gronda's brood have flourishing families. This multitudinous Gronda-mother is vigorous and hearty, and uses snow-shoes in her frequent ten mile tramps.

Hon. William Joos, a member of the Swiss Congress, and one of the most active statesmen of Switzerland in all measures pertaining to the welfare of his countrymen, has arrived in this country on a visit for the purpose of ascertaining the most favorable localities for Swiss settlers, and to secure them from imposition in reaching and establishing themselves in their new homes. He will personally visit Tennessee, Virginia, and other Middle and Western States. He is very desirous to have the report of Dr. Young on immigration translated into the German language, and strongly recommends their distribution in large numbers in Switzerland, accompanied by a map, and suggests that an abridgement of it furnished to public schools would be of very great advantage to this country.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Fish's Reply to Granville.

LONDON, May 2.—The reply of Secretary Fish to the second note of Earl Granville was handed to the latter yesterday by Mr. Schenck. It is stated that the negotiations for the settlement of the differences between England and America are progressing satisfactorily.

Safety of Dr. Livingstone Announced.

LONDON, May 2.—Information has been received in this city from Bombay, announcing the safety of Dr. Livingstone. The steamer Abydos, which carried the English Livingstone search expedition to Zanzibar, had arrived at Bombay from that place with intelligence that Livingstone was safe with the Americans; also Stanley.

Desperate Conflict Between Greeks and Jews.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2.—Information has reached here of a desperate conflict in the streets of Smyrna, between Greeks and Jews, growing out of a report that the latter, in their religious ceremonies, had sacrificed an infant. Several persons were killed and wounded. At the latest accounts the rioting had ceased, but was expected to be resumed, and troops have been ordered to occupy the city.

Terrible Hurricane at Zanzibar.

LONDON, May 2.—Advices from Zanzibar to the 15th of April state that the Island has been visited by a terrible hurricane. One hundred and fifty vessels, of all classes, were sunk or stranded, and the town of Zanzibar was very badly damaged. The loss is estimated at ten millions of dollars.

Expected Battle with Carlists.

MADRID, May 2.—An engagement is expected to take place to-day between the forces of Marshal Serrano in Navarre, and the principal Carlist band in that province.

Death of Prince Henry of Holland.

LONDON, May 2.—The dispatch of yesterday announcing the death of Prince Henry of Holland was incorrect. It was his wife, Princess Amelia, who died, aged forty-two years.

Forty-five deputies of the Radical Left demand that Thiers suspend the executions of communists till the Assembly shall render decision on the questions of amnesty and capital punishment.

The French Intercepting the Carlists.

PARIS, May 2.—A dispatch from Bayonne states that a large number of French troops have been stationed at this end of the railway leading from Vienna, in Navarre, Spain, across the Badassoa river, to prevent the escape of the retreating Carlists into France. It is now believed that the movement of Don Carlos is a failure.

Secretary Fish's Reply to Earl Granville Received.

LONDON, May 2.—In the House of Lords to-night Earl Granville, in reply to an inquiry from Earl Derby, said the reply of the American government on the subject of indirect Alabama claims had been received and was considered at a Cabinet meeting to-day. It gave ground for hopes of a settlement of the entire matter satisfactory to both countries. He begged the House not to ask for the papers at present. Gladstone made a similar statement in the House of Commons in response to Disraeli's inquiry on the subject.

**Marshal Bazaine to be